

ROBINSON & COLE^{LLP}

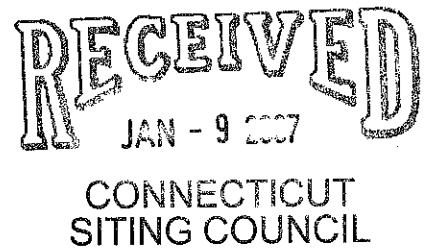
KENNETH C. BALDWIN

280 Trumbull Street
Hartford, CT 06103-3597
Main (860) 275-8200
Fax (860) 275-8299
kbaldwin@rc.com
Direct (860) 275-8345

January 9, 2007

Via Hand Delivery

S. Derek Phelps
Executive Director
Connecticut Siting Council
10 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051



Re: **Docket No. 325 - Application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the Construction, Maintenance and Operation of a Wireless Telecommunications Facility at 111 Upper Fish Rock Road in Southbury, Connecticut**

Dear Mr. Phelps:

Enclosed please find five (5) copies, submitted in bulk, of the completed National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Screening Report for the proposed Southbury cell site. We will be asking that this report be admitted as a full exhibit in the Docket No. 325 matter.

Thank you very much for your assistance and cooperation. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth C. Baldwin", written over a horizontal line.

Kenneth C. Baldwin



Law Offices

BOSTON

HARTFORD

NEW LONDON

STAMFORD

WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK CITY

SARASOTA

www.rc.com

KCB/kmd

Enclosures

Copy to:

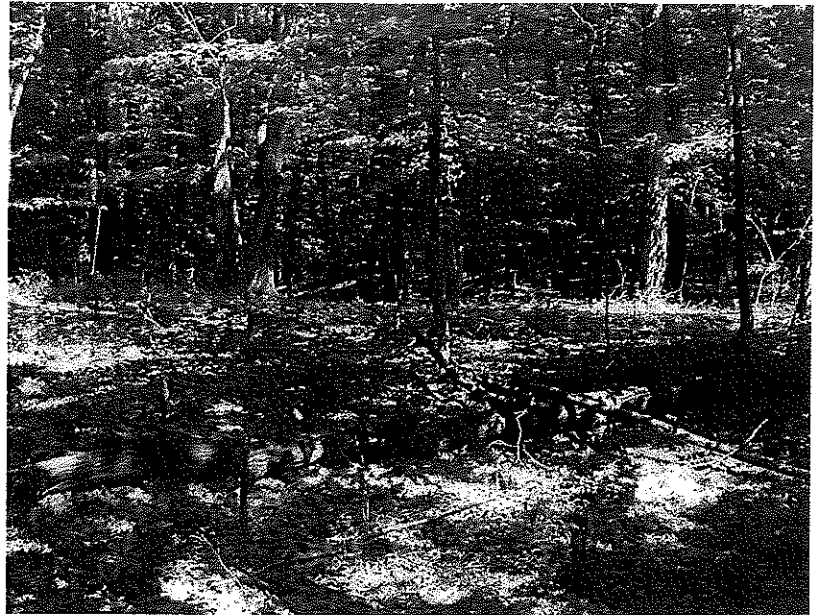
Sandy M. Carter (w/o enc.)

HART1-1375397-1

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Screening Report

Prepared for:

Verizon Wireless
99 East River Drive
East Hartford, CT 06108



NEWTON NE

**111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, Connecticut**

EBI Project No. 61063793

Site Report Date: December 7, 2006

December 7, 2006

Ms. Sandy Carter
Verizon Wireless
99 East River Drive
East Hartford, CT 06108

Subject: **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Screening Report
Newton NE
111 Upper Fish Rock Road, Southbury, Connecticut
EBI Project #61063793**

Dear Ms. Carter:

Attached please find our *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Screening Report*, (the *Report*) for the proposed telecommunications installation at the address noted above (the *Subject Property*). The purpose of this *Report* is to evaluate the above-referenced property for environmental and historical concerns specified by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 47 CFR 1.1307, the Verizon Wireless Environmental Services General Agreement #750-69950-2002 dated January 12, 2004, and general industry standards.

The *Subject Property* consists of an approximately 31.55-acre lot that is predominantly woodland improved with a residence, which was constructed on the property in approximately 1974. The residence is located on the southwestern portion of the lot.


As of the date of this *Report*, Verizon Wireless proposes to construct a tower facility in the southeastern portion of the *Subject Property*. The proposed facility will include a 100-foot telecommunications monopole and associated support equipment enclosed within a proposed 50-foot by 60-foot fenced compound on a proposed 100-foot by 100-foot lease area. Telecommunications and electric cables will be routed underground from an existing utility pole (CL&P #C9343) located to the southwest of the lease area to the proposed support equipment. Coaxial cables will be routed from the proposed support equipment along a proposed ice bridge to the monopole. The *Project Site*, which encompasses those portions of the *Subject Property* to be occupied by Verizon Wireless, will be accessed via a proposed 12-foot wide access road.

Please find the attached National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Checklist, NEPA Summary Report, and associated documentation for the above referenced site. Based upon the results of our assessment, it appears that the proposed installation will not adversely impact any of the criteria as outlined in 1.1307(a) items (1) through (8) and preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) is not required, **provided that work at the Subject Property is not conducted between February 1st and August 1st, as required by the Connecticut Wildlife Division due to the presence of Bald Eagles. The Bald Eagle has been identified as a Federally Threatened and State Endangered species that has been known to exist within the area of the proposed installation.**

The *Report* was completed according to the terms and conditions authorized by you. There are no intended or unintended third party beneficiaries to this *Report*, unless specifically named. EBI is an independent contractor, not an employee of either the property owner or the project proponent, and its compensation was not based on the findings or recommendations made in the *Report* or on the closing of any business transaction.

Thank you for the opportunity to prepare this *Report*, and assist you with this project. Please call us if you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance.

Respectfully Submitted,



Ms. Kim Ashley
Author/Environmental Scientist




Ms. Kimberly Threlfall
Reviewer/Program Manager
Direct# (617) 715-1837



Mr. Tom Sardella
Client Manager

Appendix A – NEPA Checklist
Appendix B – FCC NEPA Summary Report
Appendix C – Figures, Drawings, and Maps
Appendix D – NPA Checklist and SHPO Correspondence
Appendix E – Tribal Correspondence
Appendix F – Land Resources Map
Appendix G – Federal and State Fish and Wildlife Service Correspondence
Appendix H – National Wetlands Inventory Map
Appendix I – FEMA Floodplain Map

APPENDIX A
NEPA CHECKLIST

	Site type (choose one): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raw land <input type="checkbox"/> Tower colo <input type="checkbox"/> Other colo <input type="checkbox"/> Tower Replacement	Site ID: Newton NE	Site Address: 111 Upper Fish Rock Road, Southbury, Connecticut
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NEPA Land Use Screening Checklist


FCC NEPA Category	Consulting Agency to Contact	Check appropriate boxes below			
		No Adverse Impact	Potential Adverse Impact	Exempt from Review	NPA Applies
Designated Wilderness Areas	National Park Service, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Designated Wildlife Preserves	National Park Service, US Forest Service, BLM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Threatened or Endangered Species & Critical Habitats ** See Appendix B FCC NEPA Summary Report Part 3	US Fish & Wildlife Service - Field Office (USF&WS)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conditional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Historic Places	State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHPO consultation completed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collocation Agreement applies: <input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide Agreement Exclusion applies: <input type="checkbox"/>
Indian Religious Sites	American Indian Tribes, Bureau of Indian Affairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal consultation completed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collocation Agreement applies: <input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide Agreement Exclusion applies: <input type="checkbox"/>
Floodplain	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Wetlands & Surface Waterways	USF&WS NWI Maps US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Signature:  Company: EBI Consulting

Print name: Kim Ashley Date: December 7, 2006

APPENDIX B
FCC NEPA SUMMARY REPORT

FCC NEPA Summary Report
(47 CFR Subpart I, Chapter I, Sections I.1301-I.1319)

	Site type (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> Raw land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tower colo <input type="checkbox"/> Other colo <input type="checkbox"/> Tower Replacement	Site ID: Newton NE	Site Address: 111 Upper Fish Rock Road, Southbury, Connecticut
---	---	-----------------------	--

1. Is the antenna structure located in an officially designated wilderness area?

According to a review of the Land Resources Map (Appendix F) and the Department of Agriculture's list of wilderness areas (<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS>), the Project Site is not located in an officially designated wilderness area. In addition, according to EBI's review of available on-line resources, the Project Site is not located in a National Park (www.nps.gov/gis, NPS Interactive Map Center), a designated Scenic and Wild River (www.nps.gov/rivers/wildriverslist.html), a land area managed by the Bureau of Land Management (www.blm.gov/nhp/facts/index.htm), or within 1/4 mile of a National Scenic Trail as identified by the National Park Service (http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/nts/nts_trails.html).

2. Is the antenna structure located in an officially designated wildlife preserve?

According to a review of the Land Resources Map (Appendix F), the Project Site is not located in an officially designated wildlife preserve. In addition, according to EBI's review of available on-line resources, the Project Site is not located in a US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge (http://refuges.fws.gov/pdfs/refugeMap0930_2004.pdf).

3. Will the antenna structure likely affect threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitats? (Ref. 50 CFR Part 402)

According to a review of the Land Resources Map (Appendix F), no identified threatened or endangered species habitats or designated critical habitats are located in the vicinity of the Project Site.

However, based on the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection *State and Federal Listed Species and Significant Natural Communities* map for Southbury, Connecticut, dated June 2006, the Subject Property is located within a Natural Diversity Database Area of Concern.

EBI submitted a letter and project information requesting comments on the impacts of the project on threatened or endangered species to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on August 11, 2006. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) responded on August 24, 2006 indicating, "no federally listed or proposed, threatened or endangered species or critical habitat under the jurisdiction of USF&WS are known to occur in the project area". However, EBI also submitted a letter and project information requesting comments on the impacts of the project on threatened or endangered species to the Connecticut Division of Wildlife (CTDOW) on October 29, 2006. The CTDOW responded on November 2, 2006 indicating that, "there are Federally Threatened and State Endangered Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) that occur in the vicinity of this project". The CTDOW also indicated that they forwarded a copy of their letter to Ms. Julie Victoria, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Wildlife Biologist. Ms. Victoria responded to EBI in a letter dated November 27, 2006, confirming, "that Bald Eagles, which are Federally Threatened and State Endangered are within the area of this project." Based on this information, the letter concludes, "**at a minimum, to avoid affecting the eagles the Wildlife Division requires that work not be done in this area from February 1 to August 1.**" Copies of this correspondence are included in Appendix G.

Additionally based upon the proposed monopole design and height (under 250 feet AGL) it is unlikely that the proposed telecommunications installation would adversely impact migratory bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Endangered Species Act. Therefore, EBI concludes that, providing all construction and related activities are conducted between August 1 and February 1, the proposed project is unlikely to affect threatened or endangered species.

4. **Will the antenna structure affect districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture that are listed, or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)? (Ref. 36 CFR Part 800 regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act).**

EBI reviewed the proposed project plans against the Exclusions of the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement Regarding the Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Review Process (NPA)*. EBI concluded that the proposed tower construction does not meet any of the Exclusions listed in Section III of the NPA. Therefore, consultation with the Connecticut SHPO was required.

Based on a review of files online at the National Register Information System (www.nr.nps.gov), and the map of Known Cultural Resources provided by Heritage Consultants, LLC, the Rochambau March Route 1782 to 1783 was identified within the ½-mile Area of Potential Effect (APE) for visual effects of the proposed tower. Therefore, EBI contracted Heritage Consultants, LLC, (Heritage) to perform an evaluation of the proposed Project Site for the likelihood of containing archaeological resources. During the survey, ten shovel tests were excavated successfully throughout the Areas of Potential Effect associated with the proposed lease area and access road. No evidence of cultural features was identified within the excavated shovel tests, and no cultural material, either prehistoric or historic in origin, was recovered. Heritage concluded that, "since no cultural material was identified during survey and no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated, no additional fieldwork is recommended."

EBI submitted project plans, the results of the archaeological survey, and a request for comment on FCC Form 620 to the Connecticut SHPO on November 10, 2006. In correspondence dated November 13, 2006, the Connecticut SHPO concurred with our determination that "the proposed undertaking will have No Effect on historic, architectural or archaeological resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places." Please see Appendix D for copies of this correspondence.

5. Will the antenna structure affect Indian religious site(s)

Based on the requirements of the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement Regarding the Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Review Process (NPA)*, Tribal consultation was required for this project because the proposed tower construction did not meet Exclusions A, B, C or F of the NPA.

EBI submitted documentation regarding the proposed project to the FCC's Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). On August 18, 2006, the FCC's TCNS sent the project information to Tribes listed on their database who have interest in the state in which the project is planned. Additionally, EBI submitted follow-up requests for comment to each of the Tribes indicated by the TCNS to have a potential interest in the area of the project.

Tribal communication to date for this project is summarized in the following table.

#	Tribe Name	Initial Notification (via TCNS)	Response to Initial Contact	Second Attempt to Contact	Response to Second Attempt	Third Contact Attempt	Response to Third Attempt	Action Recommended
1	Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	August 18, 2006	None	No interest as per e-mail on Oct 28, 2006				No Further Action
2	Narragansett Indian Tribe	August 18, 2006	None	September 18, 2006 (Overnight Mail)	None	October 25, 2006 (Overnight Mail)	No interest as per letter dated October 25, 2006	No Further Action

Correspondence between EBI and the Tribes that includes copies of the Tower Construction Notification System emails, follow-up correspondence, and Tribal responses are appended to this Report (Appendix E).

6. Will the antenna structure be located in a floodplain? (Ref. Executive Order 11988 and 40 CFR Part 6, Appendix A)

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map data for Community Map 090089, Panel 0020C included on the Land Resources Map (Appendix F), the Project Site is not located within a 100-year or 500-year floodplain. A review of the Flood Insight Flood Zone determination (Appendix H) confirmed that the Project Site is not located within a floodplain.

7. Will construction of the antenna structure involve significant change in surface features (e.g. wetlands, deforestation, or water diversion)? (Ref. Executive Order 11990 and 40 CFR Part 6, Appendix A)

It is EBI's opinion that no documented or potential wetlands are located at or within a 500-foot radius of the proposed tower based upon the following facts:

- Limited or no hydric vegetation was observed at the tower site and soils were noted to be sloped and rocky. Additionally, no surface water was observed at the proposed tower site aside from standing rainwater.
- Wet or marshy areas were not observed at the Project Site at the time of the EBI inspection. Based on a review of National Wetlands Inventory Maps on the US Fish and Wildlife Service Website, the Project Site is not located within a designated wetland area.
- Based on the NRCS online soils maps, soil components present in the vicinity of the Project Site include Canton, Charlton Chatfield and Hollis. These soils do not meet the characteristics of hydric soils necessary to support wetland vegetation.

The area proposed to be occupied by *Verizon Wireless* consists of undeveloped, woodland. The proposed construction plans do not call for the removal of mature trees; therefore, the proposed installation will not result in deforestation. According to the proposed construction plans and onsite observations, surface water body diversion will not occur.

8. Is the antenna structure located in a residential neighborhood and required to be equipped with high intensity white lights?

According to client representatives and site plans, the proposed installation will not include high intensity white lights and be located in a residential neighborhood.

9a. Will the antenna structure equal or exceed total power (of all channels) of 2000 Watts ERP (3280 EIRP) and have antenna located less than 10 meters above the ground?

9b. Will the rooftop antenna project equal or exceed total power (of all channels) of 2000 Watts ERP (3280 EIRP)?

An evaluation to determine whether radiofrequency (RF) emissions standards are met was not included as part of this *Report*. EBI understands that client representatives will evaluate the project to ensure compliance with applicable RF standards.

APPENDIX C
FIGURES, DRAWINGS, AND MAPS



Legend

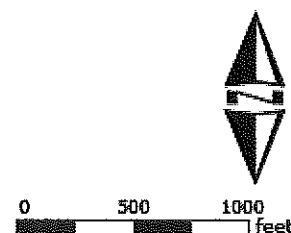
★ Project Site □ Site Buffer at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

Source: Selected data from ESRI, EBI and NWI

Figure 1 - Site Location Map

Newton NE
111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, CT 06448

PN: 61063793





Legend

★ Project Site [Symbol] Site Buffer at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

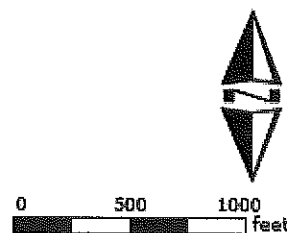
USGS 24k Quad: Newtown, CT 1985 and Southbury, CT 1985

Source: Selected data from ESRI, EBI and USGS

Figure 2 - USGS Quad Location Map

Newton NE
111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, CT 06448

PN: 61063793



PROPOSED LESSEE
ICE BRIDGE

PROPOSED 12'x30'
LESSEE EQUIPMENT
SHELTER

PROPOSED LIMIT
OF CLEARING

PROPOSED
100' MONOPOLE

FUTURE EQUIPMENT
SLAB TYP. (BY OTHERS)

PROPOSED MULTIPLE METER
CENTER AND TELCO ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED PAD MOUNTED
TRANSFORMER

PROPOSED BOLLARD (TYP.)

PROPOSED 12' WIDE
GRAVEL ACCESS DRIVE

FUTURE EQUIPMENT
SHELTER BY OTHERS
(SHOWN DASHED, TYP.)

FUTURE ICE BRIDGE BY
OTHERS (SHOWN DASHED,
TYP.)

PROPOSED 50'-0"x50'-0"
GRAVEL COMPOUND
TREATMENT

PROPOSED 8' HIGH
CHAIN LINK FENCE
W/ 12' WIDE DOUBLE
LEAF GATE

PROPOSED
100'x100'
LEASE PARCEL

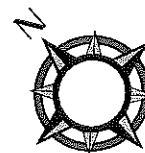
PROPOSED UNDERGROUND
ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE
SERVICE ROUTING FROM
CL&P POLE #C9343

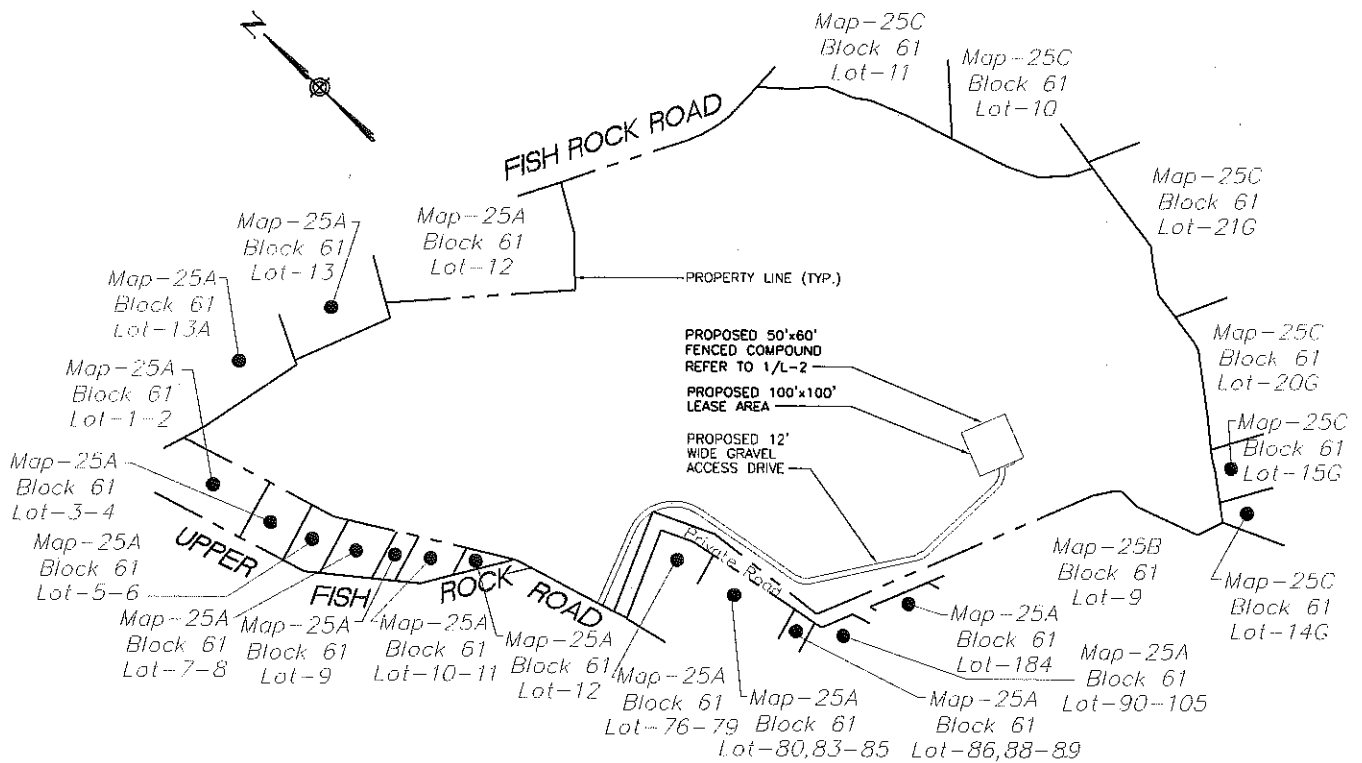
1
L-2 COMPOUND PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'



FIGURE 3

SITE SKETCH
NEWTON NE
111 UPPER FISH ROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT





1
L-1

SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1"=400'



PROJECT NO.
36931031
Designed by:
Drawn by: RRH
Checked by:
Approved by:

URS CORPORATION AES

500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT
1-(860)-529-8882

CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA
VERIZON WIRELESS
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

SITE
ADDRESS:

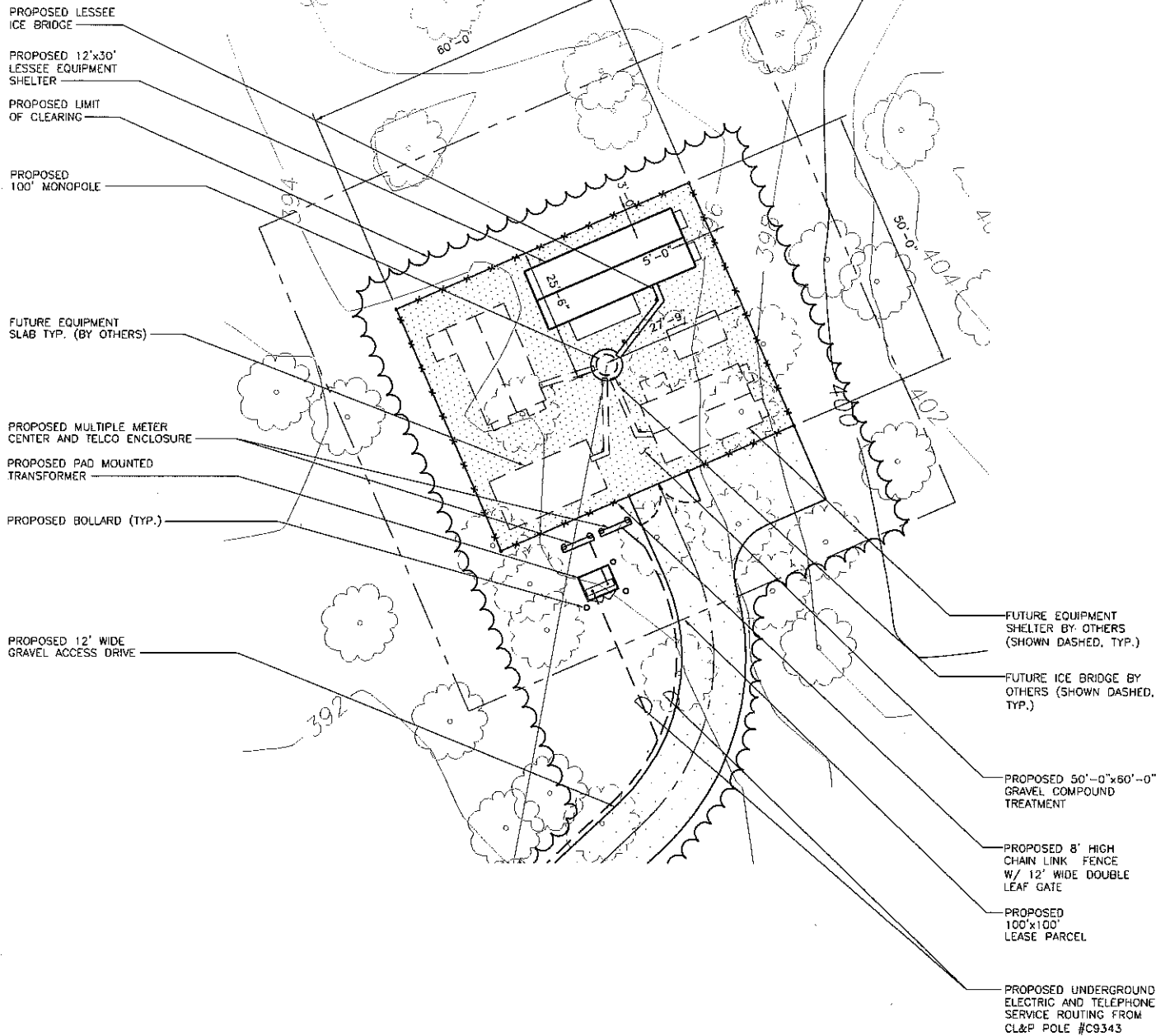
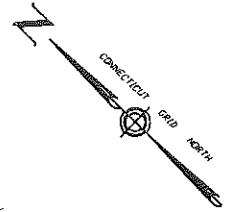
NEWTOWN-NE
111 UPPER FISHROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT 06448

07/24/06		REVISED
REV.	DATE:	DESCRIPTION
Scale: AS SHOWN		Date: 07-12-06
Job No. VZ1 206		File No. L-1

Dwg. No.

L-1

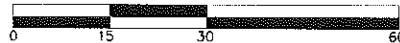
Dwg. 1 of 3



1
L-2

COMPOUND PLAN

SCALE: 1"=30'



PROJECT NO.
36931031

Designed by:

Drawn by: RRH

Checked by:

Approved by:

URS CORPORATION AES

500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT
1-(860)-529-8882

AS SHOWN CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA
VERIZON WIRELESS
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

SITE
ADDRESS:

NEWTOWN-NE
111 UPPER FISHROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT 06448

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
07/24/06	REVISED	

Scale: Date: 07-12-06

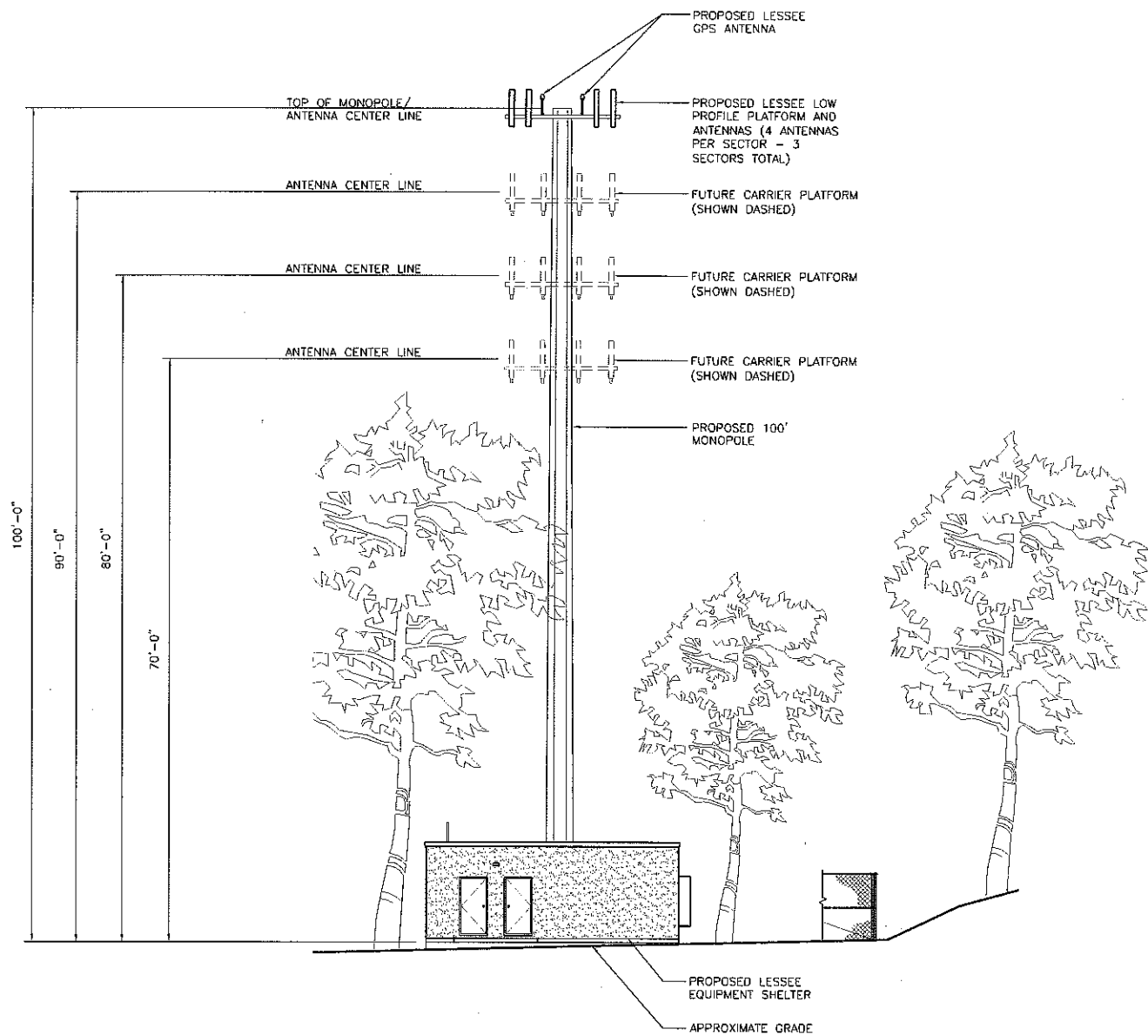
Job No. VZ1 206

File No. L-2

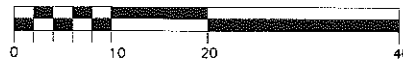
Dwg. No.

L-2

Dwg. 2 of 3



1
L-3 ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



PROJECT NO.
36931031

Designed by:

Drawn by: RRH

Checked by:

Approved by:

URS CORPORATION AES

500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT
1-(860)-529-8882

CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA
VERIZON WIRELESS
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

SITE
ADDRESS:

NEWTOWN-NE
111 UPPER FISHROCK ROAD
SOUTHURY, CONNECTICUT 06448

REV.	07/24/06	REVISED
DATE:		DESCRIPTION

Scale: AS SHOWN Date: 07-12-08

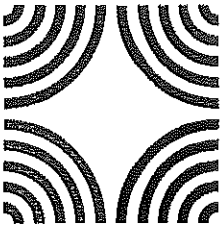
Job No. VZ1 206 File No. L-3

Dwg. No.

L-3

Dwg. 3 of 3

APPENDIX D
SHPO CORRESPONDENCE



Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

November 13, 2006

Historic Preservation
& Museum Division

59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut
06106

(v) 860.566.3005
(f) 860.566.5078

Ms. Kim Ashley
EBI Consulting
Four A Street
Burlington, MA 01803

Subject: Telecommunications Facilities
111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, CT
EBI #61063793

Dear Ms. Ashley:

The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the above-named project. This office expects that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on historic, architectural, or archaeological resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

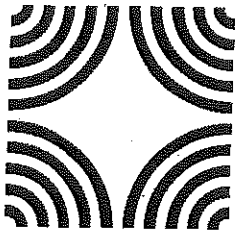
This office appreciates the opportunity to have reviewed and commented upon the proposed undertaking.

This comment is provided in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act.

For further information please contact Dr. David A. Poirier, Staff Archaeologist.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Loether
Division Director and Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer



Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

October 24, 2006

Historic Preservation
& Museum Division

Mr. David R. George
Heritage Consultants LLC
877 Main Street
Newington, CT 06111

59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut
06106

(v) 860.566.3005
(f) 860.566.5078

Subject: Telecommunications Facilities
111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, CT

Dear Mr. George:

The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the reconnaissance survey prepared by Heritage Consultants concerning the above-named project. In the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office, the archival and archaeological methodologies employed by Heritage Consultants are consistent with our *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*.

The State Historic Preservation Office concurs with Heritage Consultants that no further archaeological investigations appear warranted with respect to the proposed undertaking. This office believes that the proposed undertaking will have no effect upon Connecticut's cultural heritage.

This office recommends that Heritage Consultants consult with the Office of State Archaeology at the University of Connecticut (Storrs) concerning the professional transferal of all field notes, photographs, and artifactual materials generated by the archaeological investigations.

For further information please contact Dr. David A. Poirier, Staff Archaeologist.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Loether
Division Director and Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni/OSA
Mr. Kenneth Baldwin/RC

November 10, 2006

Mr. Paul Loether
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Connecticut Historical Commission
Amos Bull House
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Subject: Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for proposed New Tower Project
Newton NE, 111 Upper Fish Rock Road, Southbury, Connecticut
EBI Project Number: 61063793


In accordance with FCC NEPA rules and Section 106 of the NHPA, the above-referenced telecommunications project is being evaluated by EBI for its potential effects to districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture that are listed, or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on EBI's review of the characteristics and location of the proposed project, the project does not meet the exclusions stated in the "Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission," dated September 2004, ("Nationwide Agreement"); therefore, the project is required to undergo Section 106 review with the State Historic Preservation Office.

In accordance with the Nationwide Agreement, please find the attached Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, which presents the details on the proposed project as well as efforts that have been taken to identify, assess, and make determinations of effect on the impacts of the proposed project on Historic Properties.

We would appreciate your review of the data for the proposed project presented above and shown on the attached form and attachments. On behalf of *Verizon Wireless*, I would appreciate your comments on this proposed telecommunications installation in a letter directed to the address noted above. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns on the proposed project or the information contained in this Submission Packet.

Sincerely,


Ms. Kim Ashley
Environmental Scientist


Ms. Erica Schultz
Architectural Historian
(415) 513-5589

New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet

FCC FORM 620

Introduction

The NT Submission Packet is to be completed by or on behalf of Applicants to construct new antenna support structures by or for the use of licensees of the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”). The Packet (including Form 620 and attachments) is to be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (“SHPO”) or to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (“THPO”), as appropriate, before any construction or other installation activities on the site begin. Failure to provide the Submission Packet and complete the review process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (“NHPA”)¹ prior to beginning construction may violate Section 110(k) of the NHPA and the Commission’s rules.

The instructions below should be read in conjunction with, and not as a substitute for, the “Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission,” dated September 2004, (“Nationwide Agreement”) and the relevant rules of the FCC (47 C.F.R. §§ 1.1301-1.1319) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (“ACHP”) (36 C.F.R. Part 800).²

Exclusions and Scope of Use

The NT Submission Packet should not be submitted for undertakings that are excluded from Section 106 Review. The categories of new tower construction that are excluded from historic preservation review under Section 106 of the NHPA are described in Section III of the Nationwide Agreement.

Where an undertaking is to be completed but no submission will be made to a SHPO or THPO due to the applicability of one or more exclusions, the Applicant should retain in its files documentation of the basis for each exclusion should a question arise as to the Applicant’s compliance with Section 106.

The NT Submission Packet is to be used only for the construction of new antenna support structures. Antenna collocations that are subject to Section 106 review should be submitted using the Collocation (“CO”) Submission Packet (FCC Form 621).

¹ 16 U.S.C. § 470f.

² Section II.A.9. Of the Nationwide Agreement defines a “historic property” as: “Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization that meet the National Register criteria.”

Applicant’s Name: Verizon Wireless

Project Name: Newton NE

Project Number: EBI# 61063793

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

General Instructions: NT Submission Packet

Fill out the answers to Questions 1-5 on Form 620 and provide the requested attachments. Attachments should be numbered and provided in the order described below. For ease of processing, provide the Applicant's Name, Applicant's Project Name, and Applicant's Project Number in the lower right hand corner of each page of Form 620 and attachments.³

1. Applicant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant: Verizon Wireless

Name and Title of Contact Person: Ms. Rachel Mayo

Address of Contact Person (including Zip Code): 280 Trumbull Street, Hartford, CT 06103

Phone: (860) 275-8213 Fax: (860) 275-8299

E-mail address: rmayo@rc.com

2. Applicant's Consultant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant's Section 106 Consulting Firm: EnviroBusiness Inc. d/b/a EBI Consulting

Name of Principal Investigator: Ms. Erica Schultz

Title of Principal Investigator: Architectural Historian

Investigator's Address: 1220 14th Avenue, #206

City: San Francisco State: CA Zip Code 94122

Phone: (415) 513-5589 Fax: (415) 513-5816

E-mail Address: eschultz@ebiconsulting.com

³ Some attachments may contain photos or maps on which this information cannot be provided.

Applicant's Name: Verizon Wireless

Project Name: Newton NE

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Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards?⁴
YES / NO.

Areas in which the Principal Investigator meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards: Architectural Historian

Other "Secretary of the Interior qualified" staff who worked on the Submission Packet (provide name(s) as well as well as the area(s) in which they are qualified):

William Keegan, Heritage Consultants, LLC, Historical Geographer & GIS Specialist

3. Site Information

a. Street Address of Site: 111 Upper Fish Rock Road

City or Township: Southbury

County / Parish: New Haven

State: CT Zip Code: 06103

b. Nearest Cross Roads: Upper Fish Rock Road / Fish Rock Road

c. NAD 83 Latitude/Longitude coordinates (to tenth of a second):

N: 41° 26' 17.45"; W: 73° 14' 17.46"

d. Proposed tower height above ground level:⁶ 100 feet; 30.48 meters

e. Tower type:

☐ Guyed lattice tower ☐ self-supporting lattice ☒ monopole

☐ Other (briefly describe tower) _____

⁴ The Professional Qualification Standards are available on the cultural resources webpage of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm>. The Nationwide Agreement requires use of Secretary-qualified professionals for identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE for direct effects, and for assessment of effects. The Nationwide Agreement encourages, but does not require, use of Secretary-qualified professionals to identify historic properties within the APE for indirect effects. See Nationwide Agreement, §§ VI.D.1.d, VI.D.1.e, VI.D.2.b, VI.E.5.

⁶ Include top-mounted attachments such as lightning rods.

Applicant's Name: Verizon Wireless

Project Name: Newton NE

Project Number: EBI# 61063793

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

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4. Project Status:⁷

- a. ☒ Construction not yet commenced;
b. ☐ Construction commenced on [date] _____; or,
c. ☐ Construction commenced on [date] _____ and was completed on [date]

5. Applicant's Determination of Effect:

a. Direct Effects (check one):

- i. ☒ No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for direct effects;
ii. ☐ "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;
iii. ☐ "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;
iv. ☐ "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for direct effects.

b. Visual Effects (check one):

- i. ☐ No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for visual affects;
ii. ☐ "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;
iii. ☒ "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;
iv. ☐ "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for visual effects.

⁷ Failure to provide the Submission Packet and complete the review process under Section 106 of the NHPA prior to beginning construction may violate Section 110(k) of the NHPA and the Commission's rules. See Section X of the Nationwide Agreement.

Applicant's Name: Verizon Wireless
Project Name: Newton NE
Project Number: EBI# 61063793

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
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Certification and Signature

I certify that all representations on this FCC Form 620 and the accompanying attachments are true, correct, and complete.

Erica Schultz
Signature

November 10, 2006
Date

Erica Schultz
Printed Name

Architectural Historian
Title

WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM OR ANY ATTACHMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND/OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001) AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION LICENSE OR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1) AND/ OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).

Applicant's Name: Verizon Wireless
Project Name: Newton NE
Project Number: EBI# 61063793

Attachments

Provide the following attachments in this order and numbered as follows:

Attachment I. Résumés / Vitae.

Provide a current copy of the résumé or curriculum vitae for the Principal Investigator and any researcher or other person who contributed to, reviewed, or provided significant input into the research, analysis, writing or conclusions presented in the Submission Packet for this proposed collocation.

Please see attached Resumes of Principal Investigator and other contributing personnel.

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Ms. Ashley has over 15 years of diverse consulting experience in the geo-technical and environmental fields. Ms. Ashley has conducted numerous ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, NEPA Site Screenings, soil and groundwater sampling for various clients, and has prepared Phase I reports for a variety of properties located in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania. These properties have included industrial, residential, agricultural, undeveloped and commercial properties.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Environmental Site Assessments. Ms. Ashley has conducted numerous ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, NEPA Site Screenings, soil and groundwater sampling for various clients, and has prepared Phase I reports for a variety of properties located in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania. These properties have included industrial, residential, agricultural, undeveloped and commercial properties.

Mobile Telecommunication Site Assessments. In addition to environmental assessments, Ms. Ashley has prepared Environmental Assessments for telecommunications sites within New Jersey, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Ms. Ashley has helped clients facilitate the environmental review process to ensure compliance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Environmental reviews include analysis of historic properties, wetlands, endangered species habitat, floodplains, and other areas of environmental concern and the possible impacts of cellular installations on these sensitive areas.

Environmental Permitting and Compliance: Ms. Ashley has completed numerous diverse environmental permitting and compliance projects for various clients including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans for commercial facilities, storm water permitting for a concrete precast facility in New Jersey, Class C Recycling Center Applications for County Recycling facilities in New Jersey, Remedial Investigation Reports for sites with petroleum and pesticide contamination, groundwater sampling and completion of environmental progress reports for numerous municipal former LUST sites in New Jersey, Environmental Impact Studies for various projects, and NJPDES compliance.

Hydrologic: Well design, well installation monitoring (observation and water supply wells), pump tests, aquifer test reports, ground-water level contour maps, ground-water recharge calculation, test borings, well development.

Geo-technical: Geo-technical site investigations, including logging borings or testpits, description of the engineering properties of sub-grade soils, determining the existing and seasonal high groundwater levels. Overseeing earthwork related activities on large construction sites including: identifying existing and potential problems and recommending practical solutions, evaluating subgrade soils, foundation inspection, monitoring fill placement, testing compaction, monitoring retaining wall installation.

EDUCATION

B.A. Geologic Science, Rutgers University, 1987

M.S. Environmental Science, Rutgers University, 2000

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS

OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations (HAZWOPER) Certification as per OSHA CFR 1910.120

NYS Asbestos Inspector as per NYSDOH 10 NYCRR , Part 73 & TSCA Title II

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Ms. Schultz is an Architectural Historian with experience conducting architectural field surveys, Section 106 and NEPA compliance documentation, and National Register Property Nominations. Ms. Schultz meets the requirement for a historic consultant as specified in 36CFR61 by the Department of the Interior. She received a Masters degree in Historic Preservation from the School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation at the University of Maryland, College Park. Ms. Schultz has worked on various projects including researching and documenting modern architecture in Maryland; reviewing and developing preservation law and policies for neighborhood revitalization in Washington, DC; and producing historic structures reports for historic housing projects in the Northeast U.S.

Ms. Schultz's duties at EBI Consulting include facilitating the environmental review process to ensure client's compliance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Ms. Schultz specializes in conducting cultural resources surveys, assessing National Register eligibility of historic structures and sites, and reviewing telecommunications reports as part of the NEPA compliance process. Ms. Schultz focuses on FCC Section 106 projects for EBI's wireless industry clients, including cellular/pcs companies, tower construction companies, and turnkey telecommunications network development companies.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE**2003-2005 Modern Movement in Maryland**

Conducted archival research and supervised the production of documentation of historic structures identified as part of the Modern Movement in Maryland, a project funded by the Maryland Historic Trust.

Fall 2004 H Street, NE, Washington, DC Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

As part of a studio class, per the request of the Washington, DC Office of Planning, provided an analysis of the current conditions on H Street; the tools presently available to the city and any new tools that the city can use to help guide change; worked with numerous neighborhood organizations, locals involved in preservation, and the city government, as well as local businesses and other stakeholders.

Summer 2004 John Cullinane Associates

Produced historic structures reports and assisted with the design of construction documents for historic and non-historic housing projects in the Northeast U.S.

EDUCATION

M.H.P. in Historic Preservation, School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, University of Maryland, College Park

B.A. in Art History with architecture concentration, Ithaca College

B.F.A. in Studio Art, Ithaca College

TRAINING

October 2006 Reaching and Writing Agreements under Section 106
Dr. Tom King, SWCA

August 2006 Section 106 Essentials Training Course
Advisory Council for Historic Preservation

February 2006 The Basics of Historic Resource Surveys
California Preservation Foundation

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

San Francisco Architectural Heritage

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association

Society of Architectural Historians



WILLIAM F. KEEGAN

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHER & GIS SPECIALIST

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and Geography, University of Connecticut, Storrs, 1996

Master of Arts Candidate in Geography, University of Connecticut, Storrs (all but thesis)

Certificate in Geographic Information Systems, University of Connecticut, Storrs (application pending)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Partner, Heritage Consultants, LLC, April 2004 - Present

Partner, Keegans Associates, LLC, April 1997 - April 2004

Teaching Assistant, Department of Geography, University of Connecticut, Storrs, 2000-2001

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Archeological Society of Connecticut
- Northeast Arc Users Group
- Council for Northeastern Historic Archaeology

SPECIAL SKILLS

- Geographic Information Systems
- Cartography
- Archival, Cartographic, and Historical Research

INVITED LECTURES AND PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

1994a *Census Records as a Source for Archeological Research.* Archeological Society of Connecticut.

1994b *Reconstructing the Enfield Shaker Site Through Census Records.* Annual Meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, Connecticut.

1995a *The Enfield Shakers: Industry and Archaeology.* Boston Area Shaker Study Group.

1995b *Industry and Archaeology at the Shaker Village in Enfield.* Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Connecticut; associated with the exhibition *Shaker: The Art of Craftsmanship.*

- 1996 *Industry and Archaeology at the Shaker Village in Enfield.* East Granby Historical Society.
- 1997 *GIS Applications in Archaeology: Connecticut National Guard Project.* Conference for Northeast Archaeology, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
- 1998 *Archeological Site Locations and Characteristics in the Connecticut River Valley.* Prepared with Nicholas Bellantoni, Conn. State Archaeologist. Archeological Societies of Connecticut and Massachusetts.
- 1999 *Residence Patterns of Nineteenth Century Industrial Workers in Hartford, Connecticut.* Annual Northeast ARC Users Conference.
- 2001 *Planning for the Future, Dealing with the Past.* Annual meeting of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Planning Association.
- 2003 *Survey Methods and Results: Cultural Resources Along the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut.* With Nicholas Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archaeologist, and Kristen N. Keegan. Biannual meeting of the Appalachian Trail Conference.
- 2004a *Cultural Resources Along the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut: Survey Methods and Results.* With Nicholas Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archaeologist, and Kristen N. Keegan. Annual Meeting of the Society of American Anthropologists, Montreal.
- 2004b *Cultural Resources Along the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut: Survey Methods and Results.* With Nicholas Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archaeologist, and Kristen N. Keegan. Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Connecticut.
- 2004c *Data Recovery Excavations at the Daniel Benton Homestead in Tolland, Connecticut.* With Catherine Labadia and David George. Presented at the Town of Tolland, Connecticut Celebration on the Green.

A SAMPLE OF PUBLICATIONS, TECHNICAL MONOGRAPHS, AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

- 1995a Illustration maps in *Achieving Racial Balance: Case Studies of Contemporary School Desegregation* by Sondra Astor Stave. Contributions to the Study of Education, Number 65. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.
- 1995b History and Geography of the Enfield Shaker Community, Enfield, Connecticut. Research reports prepared for Office of State Archaeology.
- 1995c History and Geography of the Meriden School for Boys Cemetery, Meriden, Connecticut. Research reports prepared for the Office of State Archaeology.
- 1995d History of the Huntington Family Home, Scotland, Connecticut. Research reports prepared for Dr. Harold Juli of Connecticut College.
- 1997a History and Geography of Ashford project area (archeological reconnaissance survey). Prepared for Archeological Research Specialists.
- 1997b History and Geography of Wolf Rocks project area, Rhode Island (archeological reconnaissance survey). Prepared for Archeological Research Specialists.
- 1998a Illustration maps in *The Boys From Rockville*, Robert L. Bee, ed. Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press.

- 1998b *Historical and Cultural Reconnaissance Survey, Cultural Resource Management Plan, Connecticut National Guard Properties, Camp Rowland, Camp Hartell, Stone's Ranch* [Windsor Locks, East Lyme, and Lyme, Connecticut]. Prepared for the Office of Connecticut Archaeology.
- 1998c *Camp Rowland Historical Report: An Overview of Town History, Military History, and Landholdings* [East Lyme, Connecticut]. Prepared for Archeological Research Specialists, Inc. and United International Corporation.
- 1998d Preparation of GIS map series for use in Route 11 archeological reconnaissance survey, Connecticut. Prepared for PAST, Inc.
- 1998e Development of GIS data layer of open space in the Town of Willington, Connecticut. Prepared for Town of Willington.
- 1999a Contributing co-editor, *The Archaeology of Connecticut: The Human Era, 11,000 Years Ago to the Present*. Storrs, Connecticut: Bibliopola Press; Hanover, NH: New England University Press.
- 1999b Historical materials in *Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey, Long Lane School, Middletown, Connecticut*. Prepared for PAST Inc.
- 1999c Historical and cartographic research reports for archeological surveys in Seymour and Killingworth, Connecticut. Prepared for American Cultural Specialists, Inc.
- 1999d Development of GIS data layers of Hartford architectural resources. Prepared for Connecticut Historical Commission.
- 1999e Cartographic research in support of archeological survey of Adriaen's Landing Development, Hartford, Connecticut. Prepared for PAST, Inc.
- 1999f Historical research and mapping of General Rochambeau march routes in Connecticut. Prepared for PAST, Inc.
- 1999g Cartographic research on property of Talcott Mountain Science Center, Avon, Connecticut. Prepared for Talcott Mountain Science Center.
- 2000a *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Connecticut33XC021-3 (located south of Bull Road and west of Plymouth Road), Harwinton, Connecticut*. Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2000b Historical and cartographic research reports for archeological surveys in Glastonbury, Newtown, and Windham, Connecticut. Prepared for American Cultural Specialists, Inc.
- 2000c Development of GIS data layers of cultural resource locations in East Hartford, Connecticut. Prepared for Town of East Hartford, Connecticut.
- 2000d Cartographic research on Newtown and Monroe town boundary. Prepared for Surveying Associates, P.C.
- 2001a *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut33XC108-2, Goshen, Connecticut (416 Old Middle Street)*. Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2001b *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut33XC024-5 (located east of Looking Glass Hill Road), Litchfield, Connecticut*. Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2001c *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut33XC024-4, Litchfield, Connecticut*. Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2001d *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut33XC572-3, Woodstock, Connecticut*. Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.

- 2001e *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut54XC704, Voluntown, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2002a *Archeological Investigations at Herindeen Landing, Woodstock, Connecticut.* Prepared for Marc Banks.
- 2002b *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Fitts Road Cell Tower Site, Ashford, Connecticut.* Prepared for Tower Ventures, Inc.
- 2002c *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Sprint PCS Cell Tower Site #Connecticut33XC087-2 (located off of Rockland Road), Guilford, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2002d *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: 72 Boggy Hole Road Cell Tower Site, Old Lyme, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc. and Wireless Solutions LLC.
- 2002e *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Sprint PCS Site #Connecticut33XC612 (located at 576 Hamburg Road), Lyme, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2002f *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey, 148 Roberts Street Cell Tower Site, East Hartford, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2002g *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Farmstead Acres Project, New Milford, Connecticut.* Prepared for Artel Engineering Group.
- 2002h *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Sprint PCS #Connecticut54XC702A, Sprint PCS#54XC702B, Plainfield, Connecticut.* Prepared for Apex Environmental, Inc.
- 2002i *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut54XC771, Woodbury, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2002j *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Spring Cell Tower #Connecticut33XC613-D (located at 97 Chaplain Road), Eastford, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2002k *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut33XC587 (located at 175 Dibble Hill Road), Cornwall, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin, Inc.
- 2002l *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Connecticut-266.2, Monroe, Connecticut.* Prepared for GeoTrans, Inc.
- 2002m *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Liberty Croft Estates (located at Broadway and Joshua Lane), Coventry, Connecticut.* Prepared for Gardner & Peterson.
- 2002n *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Telecommunications Tower, #Connecticut-01513, Brooklyn, Connecticut.* Prepared for Tower Ventures, Inc.
- 2002o *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower #Connecticut54XC717, Southbury, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin Inc.
- 2002p *Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey for Stone's Ranch, East Lyme, Connecticut.* Prepared for Maguire Group, Inc.
- 2002q *Cartographic research for archeological reconnaissance survey of Goodspeed Opera House Expansion, East Haddam, Connecticut.* Prepared for American Cultural Specialists, Inc.
- 2002r *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Connecticut-462.3, Killingly, Connecticut.* Prepared for GeoTrans, Inc.

- 2003a *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut33XC577 (located at 165 South Main Street), Marlborough, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin, Inc.
- 2003b *Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Site Connecticut092, 370 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut.* Prepared for GeoTrans, Inc.
- 2003c *Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey: Cell Tower Connecticut11-307C, 82 Mechanic Street, Stonington, Connecticut.* Prepared for Lessard Environmental, Inc.
- 2003d *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Unnamed Wireless Communications Equipment Site, 496 Box Hill Road, Vernon, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin, Inc.
- 2003e *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Sprint Site #Connecticut33XC271 (170 Southeast Road, east of Spencer Road), New Hartford, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin, Inc.
- 2003f *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Sprint PCS Cell Tower #Connecticut33XC579, Farmington, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin, Inc.
- 2003g *Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Connecticut-11-357C (cell phone tower site on the west side of Umpawaug Road, 500 feet east of the Saugatuck River), Redding, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin, Inc.
- 2003h *Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Connecticut33XC583 (cell tower site located south of Palmer Road, midway between the villages of Chaplin and South Chaplin), Chaplin, Connecticut.* Prepared for Vanasse, Hangen, Brustlin, Inc.
- 2003i *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Knowlton Farm Cell Tower Site, Ashford, Connecticut.* Prepared for Tower Ventures, Inc.
- 2003j *Preliminary Phase IA Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Property on Westcott Road, Killingly, Connecticut.* Prepared for Clough, Harbour & Associates.
- 2003k *Historical Research and Reporting and GIS services for ATC project in Windsor Locks, Connecticut.* Prepared for R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
- 2004a *Phase Ia Cultural Resource Sensitivity Assessment: Proposed Valley Road Development, Killingly, Connecticut.* Prepared for R. A. Daddario Builders.
- 2004b *Archeological Reconnaissance Survey: Moosup Pond Sewer Project, MGI No.: 15892, Phase IA and Phase IB, Plainfield, Connecticut.* Prepared for Maguire Group, Inc.
- 2004c *Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Sprint PCS Wireless Communications Facility Numbers CT-11-390-G and CT-11-390-J, North Branford, Connecticut (with Catherine Labadia and David George).* Submitted to Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc., Middletown, Connecticut.
- 2004d *Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed AT&T Wireless Communications Facility Numbers CT-668-A and CT-668-B, Madison, Connecticut (with Catherine Labadia and David George).* Submitted to Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc., Middletown, Connecticut.
- 2004e *Historic Research and Building Documentation of the Hanford House, 180-182 Main Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut.* (with Catherine Labadia and David George). Submitted to Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc., Middletown, Connecticut.
- 2004f *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of a 8.09 ha (20 ac) Project Parcel Associated with the Proposed Fieldstone Commons Commercial Development, Tolland, Connecticut.* Submitted to Prospect Enterprises Hartford, Connecticut.

- 2004g *Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Rockville Bank Branch Office Location, Tolland, Connecticut.* Submitted to Rockville Bank, South Windsor, Connecticut.

- 2004h *Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Inventory of a Proposed Housing Subdivision in Goshen, Connecticut.* Submitted to Henne Development, Southbury, Connecticut.

- 2004i *Archeological Investigation of Stone Piles Located on a 16.8 ha (41.5 ac) parcel of land in Stafford, Connecticut.* Submitted to Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc., Middletown, Connecticut.

- 2004j *Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of a Proposed Housing Subdivision at 25 Starrs Ridge Road in Redding, Connecticut.* Submitted to Mr. Jason Addison.

- 2004k *Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office Project Submittal for the Proposed Pine Meadow Senior Rental Facility, Windsor Locks, Connecticut.* Submitted on behalf of Fahey, Landolina & Associates, Inc.

Attachment 2. Additional Site Information

Describe any additional structures, access roads, utility lines, fences, easements, or other construction planned for the site in conjunction with the proposed facility

The Subject Property consists of an approximately 31.55-acre lot that is predominately vacant woods. It is improved with one single-family home constructed in 1974 and is located along Upper Fish Rock Road in the western portion of the Subject Property. The Project Site is approximately 0.6-miles southeast of the center of Oakdale Manor.

Verizon Wireless proposes to construct a tower facility in the southeastern portion of the Subject Property. The proposed *Verizon Wireless* installation will consist of a 100-foot monopole located on a 100-foot by 100-foot lease area. Three sectors of antennas with four antennas in each sector (total of 12 antennas) will be located on the monopole at a height of 100 feet, and proposed equipment shelters will be located at the base of the tower within a 50-foot by 60-foot fenced area. Coaxial cables will run from each proposed equipment shelter across an ice bridge and then up the center of the monopole. Also, a proposed pad-mounted transformer will be located outside of the fenced compound area. The telecommunications compound area will be accessed by a proposed 12-foot wide access drive. In addition, proposed electric and telephone service will run underground along the proposed access drive from CL&P pole # C9343 to the telecommunications compound area.

Please refer to the Site Plans for the proposed project, which are included in Attachment 12, Maps.

Attachment 3. Tribal and NHO Involvement

At an early stage in the planning process, the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to gather information from appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations ("NHOs") to assist in the identification of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them. Describe measures taken to identify Indian tribes and NHOs that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking within the Areas of Potential Effects ("APE") for direct and visual effects. If such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, list them and provide a summary of contacts by either the FCC, the Applicant, or the Applicant's representative. Provide copies of relevant documents, including correspondence. If no such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, please explain.

EBI completed the Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS) on August 18, 2006. The attached FCC Notification email lists the Tribes identified through the TCNS process.

The Mashantucket Pequot Tribe responded via TCNS that they have "no knowledge of properties of religious and cultural importance to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe." However, they "recommend a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey be conducted to identify previously unknown properties of cultural and religious importance." They requested a copy of any work performed on the project.

Follow up correspondence, if necessary, was completed via the methods listed on the attached email considered acceptable to that Tribe.

From: towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent: Friday, August 18, 2006 3:03 AM
To: ssagan@ebiconsulting.com
Cc: kim.pristello@fcc.gov; diane.dupert@fcc.gov
Subject: NOTICE OF ORGANIZATION(S) WHICH WERE SENT PROPOSED
TOWER CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION INFORMATION - Email ID #1257159

Dear Sir or Madam:

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this electronic mail message is to inform you that the following authorized persons were sent the information you provided through TCNS, which relates to your proposed antenna structure. The information was forwarded by the FCC to authorized TCNS users by electronic mail and/or regular mail (letter).

Persons who have received the information that you provided include leaders or their designees of federally-recognized American Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages (collectively "Tribes"), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). For your convenience in identifying the referenced Tribes and in making further contacts, the City and State of the Seat of Government for each Tribe and NHO, as well as the designated contact person, is included in the listing below. We note that Tribes may have Section 106 cultural interests in ancestral homelands or other locations that are far removed from their current Seat of Government. Pursuant to the Commission's rules as set forth in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission (NPA), all Tribes and NHOs listed below must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to respond to this notification, consistent with the procedures set forth below, unless the proposed construction falls within an exclusion designated by the Tribe or NHO. (NPA, Section IV.F.4).

The information you provided was forwarded to the following Tribes and NHOs who have set their geographic preferences on TCNS. If the information you provided relates to a proposed antenna structure in the State of Alaska, the following list also includes Tribes located in the State of Alaska that have not specified their geographic preferences. For these Tribes and NHOs, if the Tribe or NHO does not respond within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort at follow-up contact, unless the Tribe or NHO has agreed to different procedures (NPA, Section IV.F.5). In the event such a Tribe or NHO does not respond to a follow-up inquiry, or if a substantive or procedural disagreement arises between you and a Tribe or NHO, you must seek guidance from the Commission (NPA, Section IV.G). These procedures are further set forth in the FCC's Declaratory Ruling released on October 6, 2005 (FCC 05-176).

1. THPO Kathleen Knowles - Mashantucket Pequot Tribe - Mashantucket, CT - electronic mail

Exclusions: For every tower construction this Tribe requires a site location map, site plans for every project that will result in ground disturbance, and a detailed description of the proposed site. If the proposed tower construction is on an already existing building, the Tribe would like to be informed of that as well.

2. Deputy THPO Doug Harris - Narragansett Indian Tribe - Wyoming, RI - electronic mail and regular mail

The information you provided was also forwarded to the additional Tribes and NHOs listed below. These Tribes and NHOs have NOT set their geographic preferences on TCNS, and therefore they are currently receiving tower notifications for the entire United States. For these Tribes and NHOs, you are required to use reasonable and good faith efforts to determine if the Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by its proposed undertaking. Such efforts may include, but are not limited to, seeking information from the relevant SHPO or THPO, Indian Tribes, state agencies, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, or, where applicable, any federal agency with land holdings within the state (NPA, Section IV.B). If after such reasonable and good faith efforts, you determine that a Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area and the Tribe or NHO does not respond to TCNS notification within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort to follow up, and must seek guidance from the Commission in the event of continued non-response or in the event of a procedural or substantive disagreement. If you determine that the Tribe or NHO is unlikely to attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties within the area, you do not need to take further action unless the Tribe or NHO indicates an interest in the proposed construction or other evidence of potential interest comes to your attention.

None

The information you provided was also forwarded to the following SHPOs in the State in which you propose to construct and neighboring States. The information was provided to these SHPOs as a courtesy for their information and planning. You need make no effort at this time to follow up with any SHPO that does not respond to this notification. Prior to construction, you must provide the SHPO of the State in which you propose to construct (or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if the project will be located on certain Tribal lands), with a Submission Packet pursuant to Section VII.A of the NPA.

3. SHPO John W Shannahan - Connecticut Historical Commission - Hartford, CT - electronic mail

4. SHPO Cara Metz - Massachusetts Historical Commission - Boston, MA - electronic mail

5. Deputy SHPO Brona Simon - Massachusetts Historical Commission - Boston, MA - electronic mail
6. SHPO Bernadette Castro - Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation - Albany, NY - regular mail
7. Director Ruth L Pierpont - Bureau of Field Services, NY State Parks &* Hist. Pres. - Waterford, NY - electronic mail
8. SHPO Frederick C Williamson - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Providence, RI - regular mail
9. Deputy SHPO Edward F Sanderson - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Providence, RI - electronic mail

"Exclusions" above set forth language provided by the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. These exclusions may indicate types of tower notifications that the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO does not wish to review. TCNS automatically forwards all notifications to all Tribes, NHOs, and SHPOs that have an expressed interest in the geographic area of a proposal, as well as Tribes and NHOs that have not limited their geographic areas of interest. However, if a proposal falls within a designated exclusion, you need not expect any response and need not pursue any additional process with that Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. Exclusions may also set forth policies or procedures of a particular Tribe, NHO, or SHPO (for example, types of information that a Tribe routinely requests, or a policy that no response within 30 days indicates no interest in participating in pre-construction review).

If you are proposing to construct a facility in the State of Alaska, you should contact Commission staff for guidance regarding your obligations in the event that Tribes do not respond to this notification within a reasonable time.

Please be advised that the FCC cannot guarantee that the contact(s) listed above opened and reviewed an electronic or regular mail notification. The following information relating to the proposed tower was forwarded to the person(s) listed above:

Notification Received: 08/15/2006
Notification ID: 19158
Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Verizon Wireless
Consultant Name: Shaun Sagan
Street Address: EBI Consulting
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
City: York
State: PENNSYLVANIA
Zip Code: 17403
Phone: 717-428-0401
Email: ssagan@ebiconsulting.com

Structure Type: POLE - Any type of Pole
Latitude: 41 deg 26 min 17.5 sec N
Longitude: 73 deg 14 min 17.5 sec W
Location Description: 111 Upper Fish Rock Road
City: Southbury
State: CONNECTICUT
County: NEW HAVEN
Ground Elevation: 120.4 meters
Support Structure: 30.5 meters above ground level
Overall Structure: 31.4 meters above ground level
Overall Height AMSL: 151.8 meters above mean sea level

If you have any questions or comments regarding this notice, please contact the FCC using the electronic mail form located on the FCC's website at:

<http://wireless.fcc.gov/outreach/notification/contact-fcc.html>.

You may also call the FCC Support Center at (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824). Hours are from 8 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays). To provide quality service and ensure security, all telephone calls are recorded.

Thank you,
Federal Communications Commission

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB

3060-1039

Estimated Time Per Response:

.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 4. Local Government

- a. Has any local government agency been contacted and invited to become a consulting party pursuant to Section V.A. of the Nationwide Agreement? If so, list the local government agencies contacted. Provide a summary of contacts and copies of any relevant documents (e.g., correspondence or notices).

The Southbury Historic District Commission has been notified of the proposed project and has been invited to indicate whether they are interested in consulting further on the proposed project. A copy of the notice sent to the Southbury Historic District Commission is attached.

- b. If a local government agency will be contacted but has not been to date, explain why and when such contact will take place.

No additional local government agencies will be contacted to date.

August 11, 2006

Mr. Kevin T. Bennett, AIA
Southbury Historic District Comm.
Suite 201, 3 Pomperaug Office Park
Southbury, Connecticut 06488

Subject: Invitation to Comment in Section 106 Consultation Process
Newton NE
111 Upper Fish Rock Road, Southbury, CT 06103
EBI Project #61063793


Dear Mr. Bennett:

In accordance with FCC NEPA rules and Section 106 of the NHPA, the above-referenced telecommunications project is being evaluated by EBI for its potential effects to districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture that are listed, or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on EBI's review of the characteristics and location of the proposed project, the project does not meet the exclusions stated in the "Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission," dated September 2004, ("Nationwide Agreement"); therefore, the project is required to undergo Section 106 review with the State Historic Preservation Office.

This letter is to invite the Southbury Historic District Commission to review the attached plans for a proposed telecommunications facility to be located at the address noted above. Verizon Wireless proposes to construct a tower facility in the southeastern portion of the Subject Property. The proposed facility will include a 100-foot telecommunications monopole and associated support equipment enclosed within a proposed 50-foot by 60-foot fenced compound on a proposed 100-foot by 100-foot lease area. Telecommunications and electric cables will be routed underground from an existing utility pole (CL&P #C9343) located to the southwest of the lease area to the proposed support equipment. Coaxial cables will be routed from the proposed support equipment along a proposed ice bridge to the monopole. Access to the telecommunications facility will be provided by a proposed 12-foot wide access road.

On behalf of *Verizon Wireless*, we are inviting comment on the project's potential effects to districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture that are listed, or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. We would appreciate any comments you wish to provide regarding the potential effects of the proposed facility on any historic property in a letter directed to the address noted above within the next 30 days. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns on the proposed project.

Respectfully Submitted,



Ms. Kim Ashley
Author/Environmental Scientist
(845) 498-9074

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB

3060-1039

Estimated Time Per Response:

.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 5. Public Involvement

Describe measures taken to obtain public involvement in this project (e.g., notices, letters, or public meetings).
Provide copies of relevant documentation.

Attached please find copies of legal notices regarding the proposed telecommunications installation that were posted in the *Hartford Courant* on November 9, 2006. As of the date of this letter, no comments regarding this notice have been received by either EBI or the Applicant. Should a response be received, copies will be forwarded as an addendum to this submission packet.

August 9, 2006

The Hartford Courant
Legal Ads
285 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06115

Subject: Request for Public Notice
EBI Project #61063793

EBI CONSULTING (EBI), on behalf of *Verizon Wireless* would like to place the following ad in your paper for print on the next available day of printing. Please place this ad in the paper and send a tear sheet of the ad for confirmation to the Burlington address noted on the letterhead. The following is the text of the Public Notice:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the regulations promulgated thereunder and inter-agency agreements developed thereto, *Verizon Wireless* provides this notice of a proposed telecommunications facility installation at 111 Upper Fishrock Road in Southbury, CT. The facility consists of a 100-foot telecommunications monopole and associated support equipment enclosed within a 50-foot by 60-foot fenced compound area. Interested parties may submit written comments on this proposal's potential effect on historic places to: EBI Consulting, c/o 61063793-KFA at, EBI Consulting, Inc., 6876 Susquehanna Trail, York, PA 17403, or 845-498-9074.

Please e-mail or call me with any questions or concerns concerning this publication. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Ms. Kim Ashley
Environmental Scientist
845-498-9074
kashley@ebiconsulting.com

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 6. Additional Consulting Parties

List additional consulting parties that were invited to participate by the Applicant, or independently requested to participate. Provide any relevant correspondence or other documents.

No additional Consulting Parties have been invited to date.

Attachment 7. Areas of Potential Effects

a. Describe the APE for direct effects and explain how this APE was determined.

The APE for direct effects is limited to the area of potential ground disturbance and any property, or any portion thereof, that will be physically altered or destroyed by the Undertaking. Because the Subject Property consists of modern development, only those portions of the Subject Property where ground disturbance will take place are regarded as within the APE for Direct Effects.

The area of ground disturbance includes the portions of the property to be excavated for the tower compound, access road and utility run. These areas have been described in Attachment 2. Please note that a proposed tower foundation typically extends approximately zero to 30 feet below grade. Additionally, the proposed equipment shelters, access road, and utility runs typically extend up to a depth of four feet below grade.

b. Describe the APE for visual effects and explain how this APE was determined.

The APE for visual effects is the geographic area in which the Undertaking has the potential to introduce visual elements that diminish or alter the setting, including the landscape, where the setting is a character-defining feature of a Historic Property that makes it eligible for listing on the National Register. The presumed APE for visual effects for construction of new Facilities is the area from which the Tower will be visible: a. Within a half mile from the tower site if the proposed Tower is 200 feet or less in overall height; b. Within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the tower site if the proposed Tower is more than 200 but no more than 400 feet in overall height; or c. Within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the proposed tower site if the proposed Tower is more than 400 feet in overall height.

Based upon EBI's walkover and windshield survey of the proposed Project Site and vicinity, as well as a review of appropriate topographic maps, and the general development of the project area, the tower, or portions thereof, has the potential to be visible from areas within the presumed APE. Due to the dense forestation of the area, and undulating topography, the tower will only be visible from areas within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the project site.

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3060-1039

Estimated Time Per Response:

.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 8. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Visual Effects

- a. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for visual effects that is listed in the National Register, has been formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register, or is identified as considered eligible for listing in the records of the SHPO/THPO, pursuant to Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement.⁸

EBI contracted Heritage Consultants, LLC to conduct a search for Historic Properties located in the APE for visual effects. Based on a review of files conducted by Heritage Consultants, LLC at the Connecticut Historical Commission on July 28, 2006, the following Historic resource was identified within the APE for visual effects:

Historic Property Name	Address	Distance from Project Site
Rochambeau March Route 1782-1783	See the historic resource map attached	1,750 feet

- b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each Historic Property in the APE for visual effects, not listed in Attachment 8a, identified through the comments of Indian Tribes, NHOs, local governments, or members of the public. Identify each individual or group whose comments led to the inclusion of a Historic Property in this attachment. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63).

No additional Historic Properties have been identified.

- c. For any properties listed on Attachment 8a that the Applicant considers no longer eligible for inclusion in the National Register, explain the basis for this recommendation.

The Historic Property referenced above in Attachment 8a is not recommended ineligible for inclusion in the National Register.

⁸ Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to review publicly available records to identify within the APE for visual effects: i) properties listed in the National Register; ii) properties formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register; iii) properties that the SHPO/THPO certifies are in the process of being nominated to the National Register; iv) properties previously determined eligible as part of a consensus determination of eligibility between the SHPO/THPO and a Federal Agency or local government representing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and, v) properties listed in the SHPO/THPO Inventory that the SHPO/THPO has previously evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria, and that are identified accordingly in the SHPO/THPO Inventory.

Attachment 9. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Direct Effects

- a. List all properties identified in Attachment 8a or 8b that are within the APE for direct effects.

EBI contracted Heritage Consultants, LLC to conduct a search for Historic Properties located in the APE for direct effects. Based on a review of files conducted by Heritage Consultants, LLC at the Connecticut Historical Commission on July 28, 2006, no Historic Properties were identified within the APE for direct effects.

- b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for direct effects, not listed in Attachment 9a, that the Applicant considers to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a result of the Applicant's research. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63). For each property that was specifically considered and determined not to be eligible, describe why it does not satisfy the criteria of eligibility.

No additional Historic Properties have been identified.

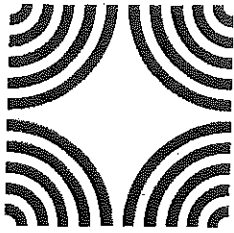
- c. Describe the techniques and the methodology, including any field survey, used to identify historic properties within the APE for direct effects.⁹ If no archeological field survey was performed, provide a report substantiating that: i) the depth of previous disturbance exceeds the proposed construction depth (excluding footings and other anchoring mechanisms) by at least 2 feet; or, ii) geomorphological evidence indicates that cultural resource-bearing soils do not occur within the project area or may occur but at depths that exceed 2 feet below the proposed construction depth.¹⁰

EBI contracted Heritage Consultants, LLC to perform an evaluation of the proposed Project Site for the likelihood of containing archaeological resources. The evaluation for archaeological resources included completion of an existing conditions cultural resources summary based on the examination of GIS data obtained from the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, as well as a review of historic maps, aerial photographs, and topographic quadrangles in addition to a review of project plans, to determine the likelihood of resources being present in areas to be disturbed by Verizon Wireless. The Report documenting the findings of this project review by a qualified archaeologist recommended a Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the proposed telecommunications tower location.

Therefore, EBI subsequently contracted Heritage Consultants, LLC to perform a Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the proposed telecommunications tower location. This Survey report was submitted directly to the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT SHPO) under a separate cover. Based on a review of this survey, the CT SHPO stated in a letter dated October 24, 2006, "This office believes that the proposed undertaking will have No Effect upon Connecticut's cultural heritage". A copy of the response letter from the CT SHPO is attached.

⁹ Pursuant to Section VI.D.2.a. of the Nationwide Agreement, Applicants shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify above ground and archeological historic properties, including buildings, structures, and historic districts, that lie within the APE for direct effects. Such reasonable and good faith efforts may include a field survey where appropriate.

¹⁰ Under Section VI.D.2.d. of the Nationwide Agreement, an archeological field survey is required even if none of these conditions applies, if an Indian tribe or NHO provides evidence that supports a high probability of the presence of intact archeological Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects.



Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

October 24, 2006

Historic Preservation
& Museum Division

Mr. David R. George
Heritage Consultants LLC
877 Main Street
Newington, CT 06111

59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut
06106

(v) 860.566.3005
(f) 860.566.5078

Subject: Telecommunications Facilities
111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, CT

Dear Mr. George:

The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the reconnaissance survey prepared by Heritage Consultants concerning the above-named project. In the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office, the archival and archaeological methodologies employed by Heritage Consultants are consistent with our *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*.

The State Historic Preservation Office concurs with Heritage Consultants that no further archaeological investigations appear warranted with respect to the proposed undertaking. This office believes that the proposed undertaking will have no effect upon Connecticut's cultural heritage.

This office recommends that Heritage Consultants consult with the Office of State Archaeology at the University of Connecticut (Storrs) concerning the professional transferal of all field notes, photographs, and artifactual materials generated by the archaeological investigations.

For further information please contact Dr. David A. Poirier, Staff Archaeologist.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Loether
Division Director and Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni/OSA
Mr. Kenneth Baldwin/RC

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Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 10. Effects on Identified Properties

For each property identified as a Historic Property in Attachments 8 and 9:

- a. Indicate whether the Applicant believes the proposed undertaking would have a) no effect; b) no adverse effect; or, c) an adverse effect. Explain how each such assessment was made. Provide supporting documentation where necessary.

The Historic Property identified within the APE and the effect of the project on this property are outlined as follows.

Historic Property Name	Effect Determination	Reason for the Effect Determination
Rochambeau March Route 1782-1783	No Adverse Effect	Due to setback from the road, undulating topography, and dense tree growth, the tower may be partially visible from this historic resource at limited locations. However, the historic character this historic resource has been previously diminished due to the presence of urban development (power lines, telephone poles, roads and houses). Therefore, the project will not further diminish the historic character of the Rochambeau March Route 1782-1783.

- b. Provide copies of any correspondence and summaries of any oral communications with the SHPO/THPO.

None performed to date.

- c. Describe any alternatives that have been considered that might avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects. Explain the Applicant's conclusion regarding the feasibility of each alternative.

No adverse effects are expected as a result of the proposed installation.

Attachment 11. Photographs

Except in cases where no Historic Properties were identified within the Areas of Potential Effects, submit photographs as described below. Photographs should be in color, marked so as to identify the project, keyed to the relevant map (see Item 12 below) or text, and dated; the focal length of the lens should be noted. The source of any photograph included but not taken by the Applicant or its consultant (including copies of historic images) should be identified on the photograph.

- a. Photographs taken from the tower site showing views from the proposed location in all directions. The direction (e.g., north, south, etc.) should be indicated on each photograph, and, as a group, the photographs should present a complete (360 degree) view of the area around the proposed tower.
- b. Photographs of all listed and eligible properties within the Areas of Potential Effects.
- c. If any listed or eligible properties are visible from the proposed tower site, photographs looking at the tower site from each historic property. The approximate distance in feet (meters) between the site and the historic property should be included.
- d. Aerial photos of the APE for visual effects, if available.

Please see the attached Photographs, which were taken by EBI Consulting staff on August 10, 2006, unless otherwise noted. A photograph location map is included in Attachment 12, Maps.

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.5 to 10 hours



1. View of the proposed project location from the southwest.



2. View to the east from the proposed project location.

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.5 to 10 hours

3. View to the south from the proposed project location.



4. View to the west from the proposed project location.



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Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

5. View to the north from the proposed project location.



6. View to the southeast along the Rochambeau March Route.



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.5 to 10 hours

7. View to the southeast
along the Rochambeau
March Route.



8. View to the southeast
along the approximate
proposed route of the
access road.



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3060-1039

Estimated Time Per Response:

.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 12. Maps

Include one or more 7.5-minute quad USGS topographical maps that:

- a. Identify the Areas of Potential Effects for both direct and visual effects. If a map is copied from the original, include a key with name of quad and date.
- b. Show the location of the proposed tower site and any new access roads or other easements including excavations.
- c. Show the locations of each property listed in Attachments 8 and 9.
- d. Include keys for any symbols, colors, or other identifiers.

Attached maps include a Street Map and Topographic Map showing the location of the proposed Project Site (Figures 1 and 2). Also attached are a Site Sketch (Figure 3), a Photo-location Map (Figure 4), a Historic Resources Map, and detailed Site Plans/Lease Exhibits provided by the project proponent.

The APE for Direct Effects is identified on the attached Site Plans.

The APE for Visual Effects is identified on the attached Photo-location Map.

The location of the proposed collocation site and any related excavations are shown on the Site Plans/Lease Exhibits.

Historic resources identified in Attachments 8 and 9 are identified on the Historic Resources Map.



Legend

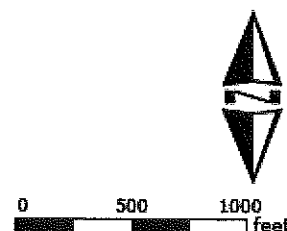
★ Project Site □ Site Buffer at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

Source: Selected data from ESRI, EBI and NWI

Figure 1 - Site Location Map

Newton NE
111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, CT 06448

PN: 61063793





Legend

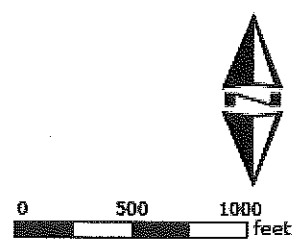
★ Project Site [Symbol] Site Buffer at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

USGS 24k Quad: Newtown, CT 1985 and Southbury, CT 1985

Source: Selected data from ESRI, EBI and USGS

Figure 2 - USGS Quad Location Map

Newton NE
111 Upper Fish Rock Road
Southbury, CT 06448



PROPOSED LESSEE
ICE BRIDGE

PROPOSED 12'x30'
LESSEE EQUIPMENT
SHELTER

PROPOSED LIMIT
OF CLEARING

PROPOSED
100' WORKPOLE

FUTURE EQUIPMENT
SLAB TYP. (BY OTHERS)

PROPOSED MULTIPLE METER
CENTER AND TELCO ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED PAD MOUNTED
TRANSFORMER

PROPOSED BOLLARD (TYP.)

PROPOSED 12' WIDE
GRAVEL ACCESS DRIVE

FUTURE EQUIPMENT
SHELTER BY OTHERS
(SHOWN DASHED, TYP.)

FUTURE ICE BRIDGE BY
OTHERS (SHOWN DASHED,
TYP.)

PROPOSED 50'-0" x 50'-0"
GRAVEL COMPOUND
TREATMENT

PROPOSED 8' HIGH
CHAIN LINK FENCE
W/ 32" WIDE DOUBLE
LEAF GATE

PROPOSED
100'x100'
LEASE PARCEL

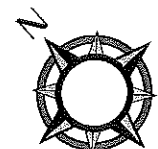
PROPOSED UNDERGROUND
ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE
SERVICE ROUTING FROM
GLAP POLE #09343

1 COMPOUND PLAN
E-2 SCALE: 1"=30'



FIGURE 3

SITE SKETCH
NEWTON NE
111 UPPER FISH ROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT



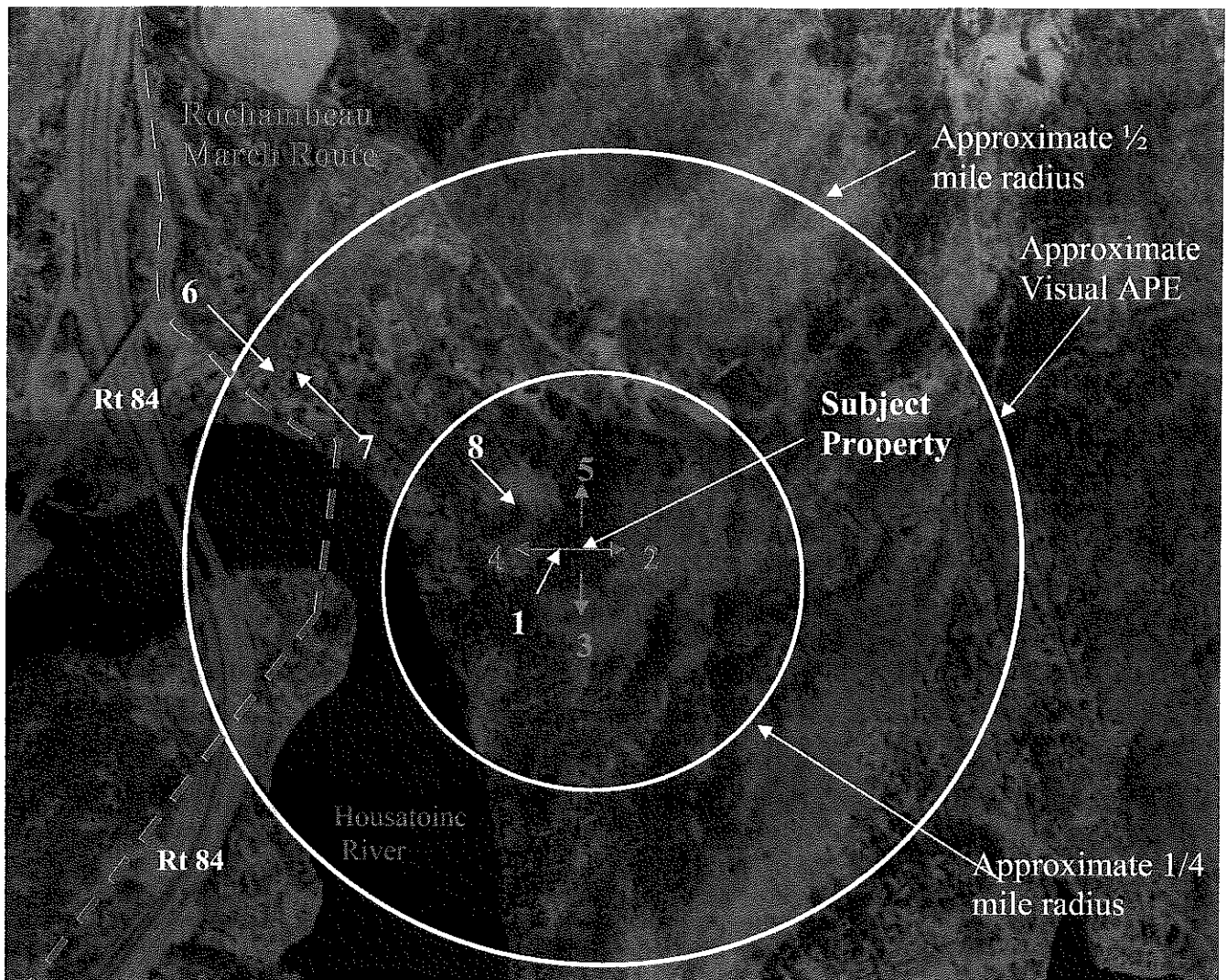
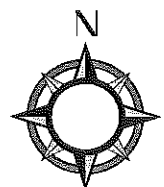


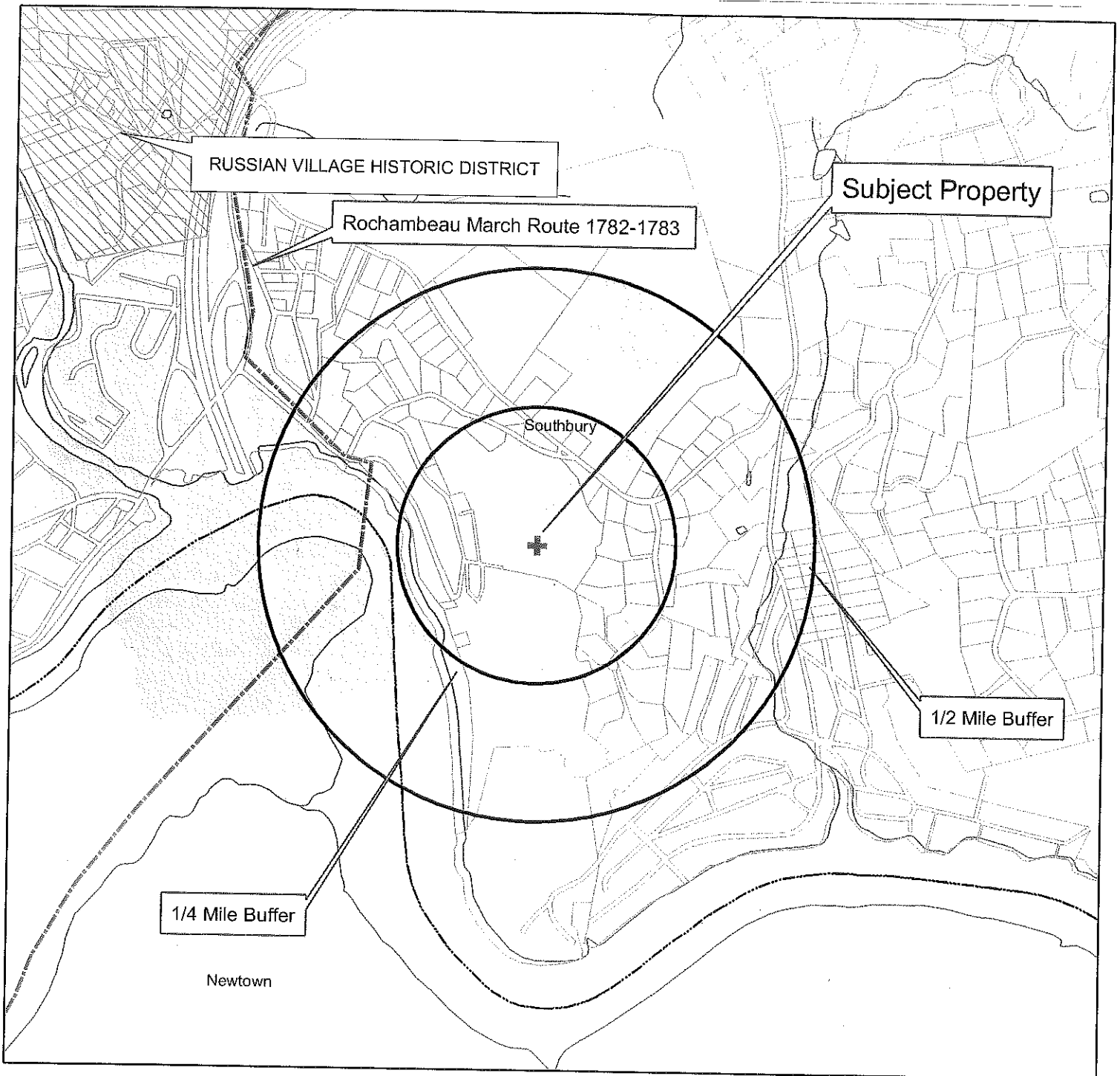
FIGURE 4

PHOTO LOCATION MAP
NEWTON NE
111 UPPER FISH ROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT



PROJECT AREA AND
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

SITE # NEWTON NE
111 UPPER FISH ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT



COPYRIGHT HERITAGE CONSULTANTS 2005

Legend

- Subject Property
- National Register (points)
- National Register (polygon)

Distance

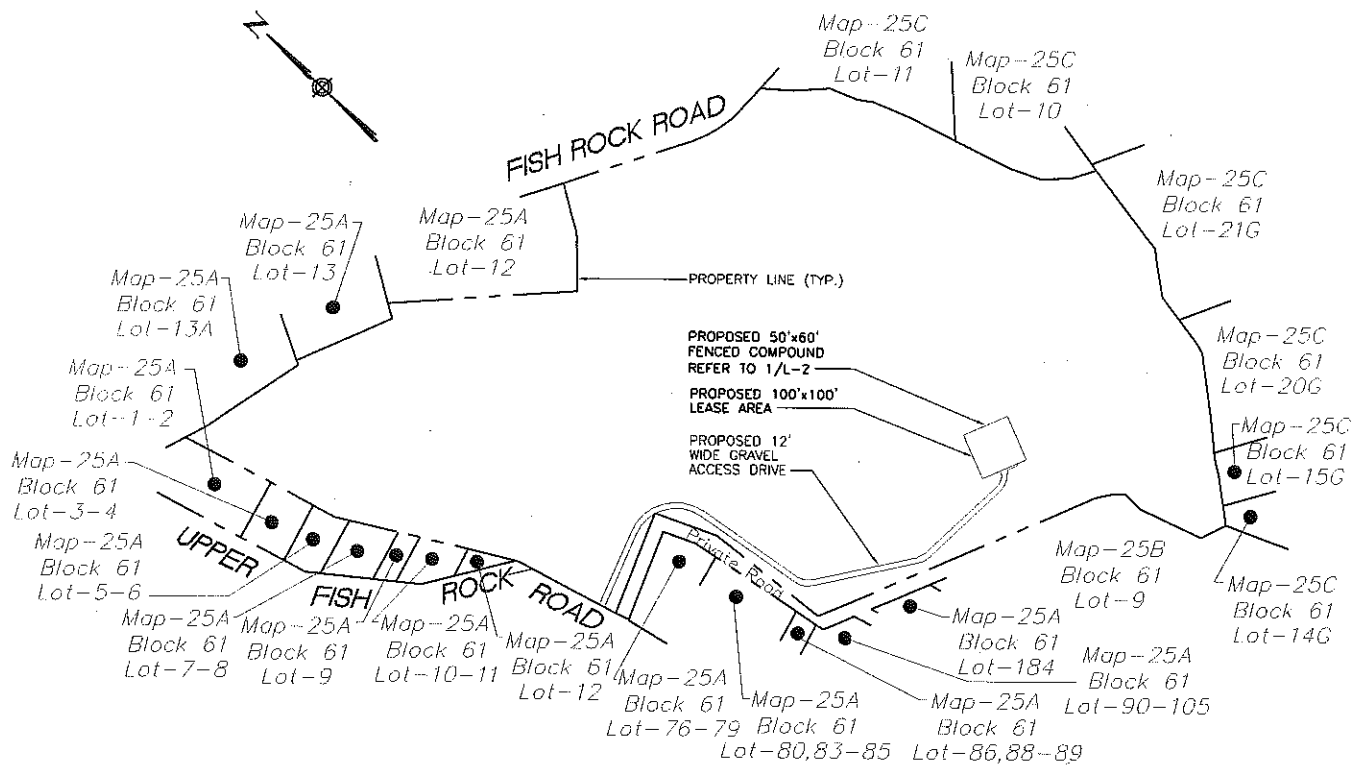
- 1/4 Mile Buffer
- 1/2 Mile Buffer

Water

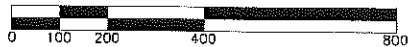
Marsh on Quad

Reported Archaeological Sites Buffered

ROCHAMBEAU MARCH ROUTE 1782-1783



1 SITE PLAN
L-1 SCALE: 1"=400'



PROJECT NO.
36931031

Designed by:

Drawn by: RRH

Checked by:

Approved by:

URS CORPORATION AES

500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT
1-(860)-529-8882

CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA
VERIZON WIRELESS
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

SITE
ADDRESS:

NEWTOWN-NE
111 UPPER FISHROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT 06448

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	07/24/06	REVISED

Scale: AS SHOWN

Date: 07-12-06

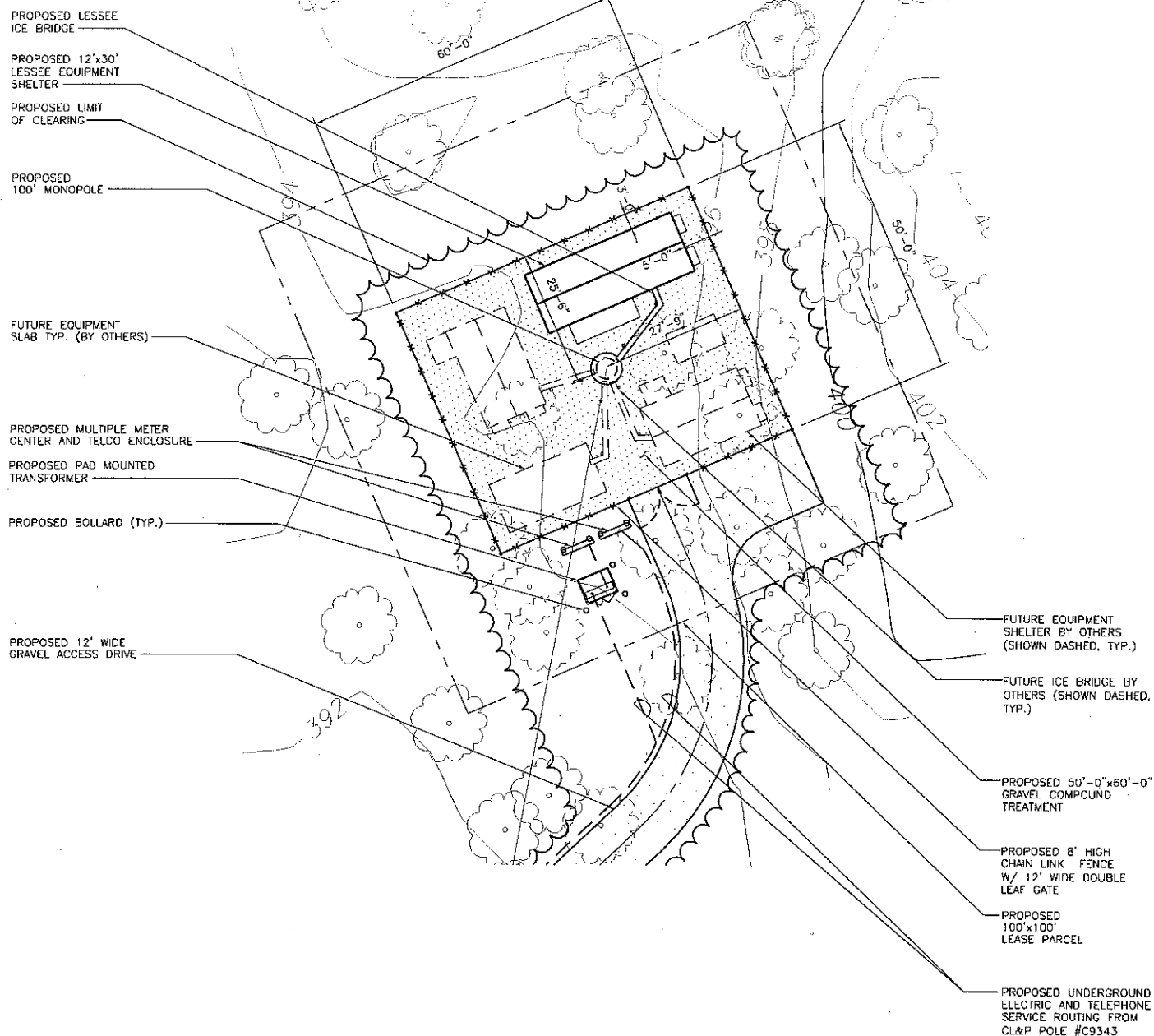
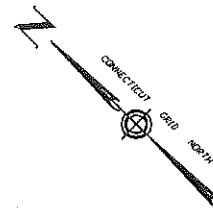
Job No. VZ1 206

File No. L-1

Dwg. No.

L-1

Dwg. 1 of 3



1
L-2
COMPOUND PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'



PROJECT NO.
35931031

Designed by:

Drawn by: RRH

Checked by:

Approved by:

URS CORPORATION AES

500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT
1-(860)-529-8882

AS SHOWN

CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA
VERIZON WIRELESS
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

SITE
ADDRESS:

NEWTOWN-NE
111 UPPER FISHROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT 06448

REV.	DATE:	DESCRIPTION
△	07/24/06	REVISED

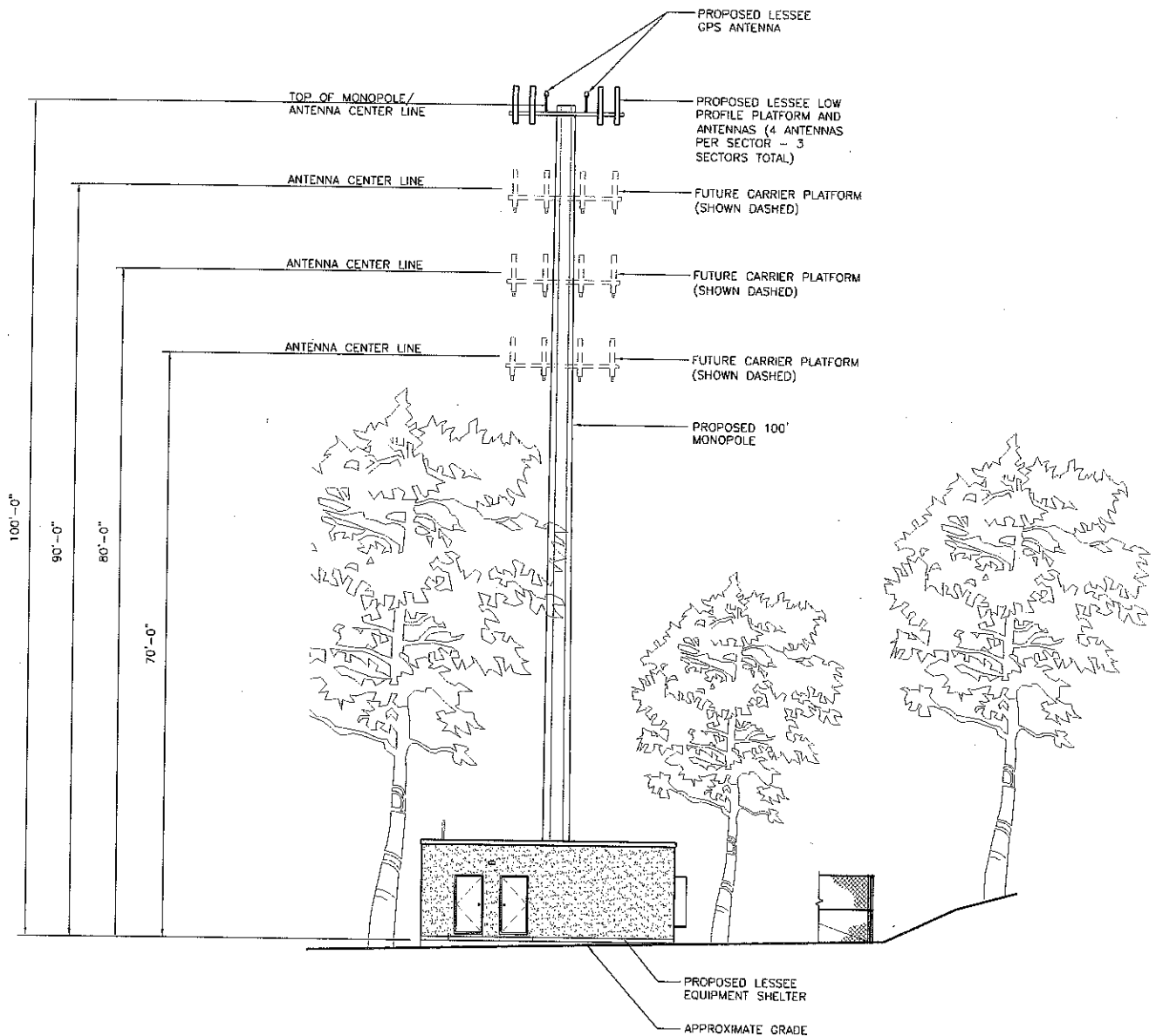
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Job No. VZ1 206 File No. L-2

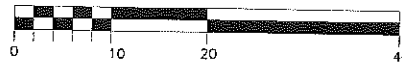
Dwg. No.

L-2

Dwg. 2 of 3



1
L-3
ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



PROJECT NO.
36931031

Designed by:

Drawn by: RRH

Checked by:

Approved by:

URS CORPORATION AES

500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE
ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT
1-(860)-529-8882

CELLCO PARTNERSHIP DBA
VERIZON WIRELESS
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

SITE
ADDRESS:

NEWTOWN-NE
111 UPPER FISHROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT 06448

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	07/24/06	REVISED

Scale: AS SHOWN Date: 07-12-06

Job No. VZ1 206

File No. L-3

Dwg. No.

L-3

Dwg. 3 of 3

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References:

USGS Topographic Map, Newton, CT and Southbury, CT, 1985

The SHPO file review was conducted by Mr. William Keegan of Heritage Consultants on July 28, 2006.

A Preliminary Archeological Assessment of the Proposed Newtown-NE Cellular Communications Tower in Southbury, Connecticut was conducted by Heritage Consultants, LLC, on September 13, 2006.

Subsequently Heritage Consultants, LLC performed a Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the proposed telecommunications tower location. This Survey report was submitted directly to the Connecticut Historic Preservation Office (CTHPO) under another cover.

Lease exhibits for the proposed project were provided by Verizon Wireless.

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF A PROPOSED
CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
LOCATED AT 111 UPPER FISH ROCK ROAD,
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT**

PREPARED FOR:

EBI CONSULTING, INC.
FOUR A STREET
BURLINGTON, MA 01803



HERITAGE CONSULTANTS, LLC
877 MAIN STREET
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06111

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1.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the results of a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey of a proposed cellular communications facility to be constructed within the rear of residential lots of 111 Upper Fish Rock Road in Southbury, Connecticut. Heritage Consultants, LLC, completed the field investigation portion of this project, performed on behalf of EBI Consulting, Inc., on September 29, 2006. All work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; and the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987). The remainder of this document presents a description of the Areas of Potential Effect, information used as project context, the methods for the current Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey, results of the investigation, and management recommendations for the project.

2.0 Project Description

As mentioned above, the proposed cellular communications facility will be located in Southbury, Connecticut (Figure 1). The Areas of Potential Effect are situated at an approximate elevation of 121.2 m (400 ft) NGVD; they are bounded to the east, north, and west by wooded areas and to the south by residential housing lots. The Areas of Potential Effect consist of a proposed lease area measuring 30.3 x 30.3 m (100 x 100 ft) in size and a single proposed access road that will extend from Upper Fish Rock Road for a distance of approximately 333.3 m (1,100 ft); however, only the southerly 60.6 m (200 ft) of the proposed access will be a newly constructed thoroughfare (Figure 2). The remainder of the proposed access road consists of an existing dirt path that will be widened to 3.6 m (12 ft) during construction. The proposed lease area will house an equipment shelter, a 30.3 m (100 ft) monopole type cellular communications tower, an ice bridge and posts, a transformer and utility cabinet, and protective bollards. All of these items will be enclosed within a chain link fence.

At the time of survey, the Areas of Potential Effect were characterized by mixed deciduous/coniferous forest and overgrown areas (Figure 3 through 6). The Areas of Potential Effect associated with the proposed lease area were surveyed using systematic shovel testing in an effort to identify evidence of intact soil strata and cultural deposits. The proposed access road, however, was subjected to judgmental shovel testing, visual reconnaissance and photo-documentation since it consisted of an extremely compacted and eroded surface; the access road also crossed numerous areas of considerable slope and it exhibited evidence of having been previously impacted by logging. The details of the field methods, as well as the results of this field effort, are reviewed below.

3.0 Background Research

The current Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed using a three-step approach. The first step consisted of historic research and records review that focused on the area of Southbury encompassing the Areas of Potential Effect. This was followed by a review of all previously recorded archeological sites situated within the vicinity of the project area in an effort to determine the archeological context of the region. Finally, this approach entailed the completion of the current Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey.

Background research included analysis of readily available historic maps and aerial imagery depicting the region encompassing proposed project area; an examination of the pertinent 1983 USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle; and a review of all archeological and historic standing structure data maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and digital records archived by Heritage Consultants, LLC. The intent of this review was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources situated within and/or immediately adjacent to the Areas of Potential Effect. This information was used to develop the archeological context for assessing cultural resources that may be identified during survey.

4.0 Project Context: Previous Investigations, Natural & Prehistoric Settings, and Historic Overview

The following sections provide an overview of the region's natural and prehistoric settings, historic backdrop, and previous cultural resources investigations completed within the vicinity of the Areas of Potential Effect. These brief discussions are included in an effort to provide contextual information relative to the location of the Areas of Potential Effect, its natural characteristics, and its prehistoric and historic use and occupation. It concludes with an overview of the previous cultural resources investigations that have taken place in the area and a discussion of their results.

4.1 Natural Setting

The Areas of Potential Effect are situated within the Southwest Hills ecoregion of Connecticut. The Southwest Hills ecoregion region consists of an upland area lying within 25 miles of Long Island Sound. This area is characterized by "low, rolling to locally rugged hills of moderate elevation, broad areas of upland, and local areas of steep rugged topography" (Dowhan and Craig 1976). Elevations in this part of Connecticut range from 250 ft to a maximum of nearly 1,000 ft above sea level. The bedrock of the region is consists of sedimentary and igneous rocks; primarily of gneisses and schists created during the Paleozoic. Soils vary from glacial till in the uplands of the region, to sand, gravel, silt, and clay within the valleys and multiple upland locations. Vegetation located within the immediate vicinity of the Areas of Potential Effect consists of mixed forests. Finally, local fauna include rainbow trout, largemouth bass, sucker, rabbit, fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, white tailed deer, five-lined skink, the bog turtle, and a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic bird species.

4.2 Prehistory of Connecticut

The earliest inhabitants of Connecticut, referred to as Paleo-Indians, probably arrived in the area after ca. 14,000 B.P. (Gramly and Funk 1990; Snow 1980). While there have been numerous finds of Paleo-Indian projectile points throughout Connecticut, only two sites, the Templeton Site (6-LF-21) and the Hidden Creek Site (72-163), have been studied in detail (Jones 1997; Moeller 1980). The Templeton Site (6-LF-21) is located in Washington, Connecticut on a terrace overlooking the Shepaug River. Carbon samples recovered during excavation of the site area produced a radiocarbon date of 10,190 \pm 300 B.P., for the occupation. In addition to a single large and two small fluted points, the Templeton Site produced graters, drills, core fragments, scrapers, and channel flakes, indicating that the full range of lithic reduction took place within the site area (Moeller 1980). Moreover, use of both exotic and local raw materials was documented in the recovered lithic assemblage, suggesting that not only did the site's occupants spend some time in the area, but they also had access to distant lithic sources.

The only other Paleo-Indian site studied in detail is the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) (Jones 1997). Paleo-Indian artifacts recovered from this site include bifaces, side scrapers, a fluted preform, graters, and end scrapers. While no direct date for the Paleo-Indian assemblage yet has been obtained, Jones (1997:76) argues that based on typological considerations the artifacts likely date from ca., 10,000 to 9,500 years ago. Further, based on the types and number of tools present, Jones (1997:77) has hypothesized that the Hidden Creek Site represents a short-term occupation. Excavation of both sites suggest that the Paleo-Indian settlement pattern consisted of a high degree of mobility, with groups moving regionally in search of seasonal food resources, as well as for high quality lithic materials.

The Archaic Period began by ca., 10,000 B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980). Later, Griffin (1967) and Snow (1980) divided the Archaic Period into three subperiods: the Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (6,000 to 3,400 B.P.). To date, very few Early Archaic sites have been identified in southern New England. Like Paleo-Indian sites, Early Archaic sites tend to be very small and produce few artifacts, most of which are not diagnostic. Sites of this age are identified based on the recovery of a series of ill-defined bifurcate-based projectile points. These projectile points are identified by their characteristic bifurcated base, and they generally are made from

high quality lithics, though some quartz and quartzite specimens have been recovered. Current archeological evidence suggests that Early Archaic groups became more focused on locally available and smaller game species. Occupations of this time period are represented by camps that were moved periodically to take advantage of seasonal resources (McBride 1984).

By the onset of the Middle Archaic Period, increased numbers and types of sites are noted in the region (McBride 1984). The most well known Middle Archaic site in New England is the Neville Site (Dincauze 1976). Analysis of the Neville Site indicated that the Middle Archaic occupation dated from between ca., 7,700 and 6,000 years ago. These sites are associated with the recovery of Neville, Stark, and Merrimac projectile points. McBride (1984) noted that Middle Archaic sites in the lower Connecticut River Valley tend to be represented by moderate density artifact scatters representing a "diversity of site types, with both large-scale occupations and small special purpose present" (McBride 1984:96). Thus, based on the available archeological evidence, the Middle Archaic Period is characterized by continued increases in diversification of resources exploited, as well as by sophisticated changes in the settlement pattern to include different site types, including both base camps and task-specific sites (McBride 1984:96).

The Late Archaic Period in southern New England is divided into two major cultural traditions: the Laurentian and Narrow-Stemmed Traditions (Funk 1976 McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a and b). Laurentian artifacts include ground stone axes, adzes, gouges, ulus (semi-lunar knives), pestles, atlatl weights and scrapers. The diagnostic projectile point forms of this time period include the Brewerton Eared-Notched, Brewerton Eared and Brewerton Side-Notched varieties (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a). Current archeological evidence suggests that Laurentian populations consisted of groups of mobile hunter-gatherers. While a few large Laurentian Tradition occupations have been identified and studied, they generally encompass less than 500 m² in area. These base camps reflect frequent movements by small groups of people in search of seasonally abundant resources. The overall settlement pattern of the Laurentian Tradition was dispersed in nature, with base camps located in a wide range of microenvironments, including riverine as well as upland zones (McBride 1984:252).

The latter portion of the Late Archaic is represented the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition. It is recognized by the presence of quartz and quartzite narrow stemmed projectile points, triangular quartz Squibnocket projectile points, and a bipolar lithic reduction strategy (McBride 1984). In general, the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition corresponds to when Late Archaic populations in southern New England began to "settle into" well-defined territories. Further, Narrow-Stemmed Tradition settlement patterns are marked by an increase in the types of sites utilized. That is, the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition witnessed the introduction of large base camps supported by small task-specific sites and temporary camps. The increased number of Narrow Stemmed Traditions temporary and task specific sites indicates frequent movements out of and back into base camps for the purpose of resource procurement; however, the base camps were relocated seasonally to position groups near frequently used, but dispersed, resources (McBride 1984:262).

The Terminal Archaic, which lasted from ca., 3,700 to 2,700 B.P., is represented by the Susquehanna Tradition (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969b). The Susquehanna Tradition is based on the classification of several BROADSPEAR projectile point types and associated artifacts. Temporally diagnostic projectile points of this tradition include the Snook Kill, Susquehanna Broad, Mansion Inn, and Orient Fishtail types (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984). In addition, the material culture of the Terminal Archaic includes soapstone vessels, chipped and ground stone adzes, atlatl weights, drills, net sinkers, plummets and gorgets (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a and 1969b; Snow 1980). Susquehanna Tradition settlement patterns are centered around large base camps located in on terrace edges overlooking floodplains. Acting as support facilities for the large Terminal Archaic base camps were numerous task specific sites and temporary camps. Such sites were used as extraction points for the procurement of resources not found in the immediate vicinity of the base camps, and they generally were located adjacent to upland streams and wetlands (McBride 1984:282). Finally, there also are a large number of Terminal

Archaic cremation cemeteries with burials that have produced broadspear points and radiocarbon dates between 3,700 and 2,700 B.P. (Pfeiffer 1990). Among the grave goods are ritually “killed” (intentionally broken) steatite vessels, as well as ground stone and flaked stone tools (Snow 1980:240); however, this represents an important continuation of traditions from the Late Archaic and it should not be regarded as a cultural trait unique to the Susquehanna Tradition (Snow 1980:244).

Traditionally, the advent of the Woodland Period in southern New England has been associated with the introduction of pottery (Ritchie 1969a; McBride 1984). Like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period has been commonly divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. The Early Woodland period of the northeastern United States dates from ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P. In his study of the lower Connecticut River Valley, McBride (1984) described Early Woodland sites as “characterized by a quartz cobble lithic industry, narrow-stemmed points, an occasional Meadowood projectile point, thick, cord-marked ceramics, and perhaps human cremations” (McBride and Soulsby 1989:50). Early Woodland sites tend to be located in a variety of different ecozones; however, the largest settlements associated with this period were focused on floodplain, terrace, and lacustrine environments (McBride 1984:300), suggesting “population aggregations along major rivers, interior lakes, and wetlands” (McBride and Soulsby 1989:50). In sum, archeological evidence indicates that Early Woodland populations consisted a mobile hunter/gatherers that moved seasonally throughout a diversity of environmental zones in search of available plant and animal resources.

The Middle Woodland Period of southern New England prehistory is marked by an increase in the number of ceramic types and forms utilized (Lizee 1994a), as well as an increase in the amount of exotic lithic raw material used in stone tool manufacture (McBride 1984). In Connecticut, the Middle Woodland Period is represented archeologically by the use of narrow stemmed and Jack’s Reef projectile points; increased amounts of exotic raw materials in recovered lithic assemblages, including chert, argillite, jasper, and hornfels; and conoidal ceramic vessels decorated with dentate stamping. Ceramic types indicative of the Middle Woodland period include Linear Dentate, Rocker Dentate, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Plain, and Hollister Stamped (Lizee 1994a: 200). In terms of settlement patterns, the Middle Woodland period is characterized by the occupation of village sites by large co-residential groups. These sites were the principal place of occupation, and they were positioned in close proximity to major river valleys, tidal marshes, estuaries, and the nearby coastline, all of which would have supplied an abundance of plant and animal resources (McBride 1984:309). In addition to villages, numerous temporary and task-specific sites were utilized in the surrounding upland areas, as well as in closer ecozones such as wetlands, estuaries, and floodplains.

The Late Woodland period in southern New England dates from ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by the earliest evidence for the use of maize in the lower Connecticut River Valley (Bendremer 1993; Bendremer and Dewar 1993; Bendremer et al. 1991; George 1997; McBride 1984); an increase in the frequency of exchange of non-local lithics (Feder 1984; George and Tryon 1996; McBride 1984; Lavin 1984); increased variability in ceramic form, function, surface treatment, and decoration (Lavin 1980, 1986, 1987; Lizee 1994a, 1994b); and a continuation of a trend towards larger, more permanent settlements in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones (Dincauze 1973, 1974; McBride 1984; Snow 1980). Late Woodland lithic assemblages typically contain up to 60 to 70 percent exotic lithics. Finished stone tools include Levanna and Madison projectile points; drills; side-, end-, and thumbnail scrapers; mortars and pestles; nutting stones; netsinkers; and celts, adzes, axes, and digging tools (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). In addition, ceramic assemblages recovered from Late Woodland sites include Windsor Fabric Impressed, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Plain, Clearview Stamped, Sebonac Stamped, Selden Island, Hollister Plain, Hollister Stamped, and Shantok Cove Incised types (Lavin 1980; Lizee 1994a; Pope 1953; Rouse 1947; Salwen and Ottesen 1972; Smith 1947). Finally, McBride (1984:323-329) characterized Late Woodland settlement patterns as more nucleated than the preceding Middle Woodland ones, with fewer, larger sites situated in estuarine and riverine

ecozones. Both river confluences and coastal zones were favored areas for the establishment of large village sites that contain numerous hearths, storage pits, refuse pits, ceramic production areas, house floors, and human and dog burials (Lavin 1988b; McBride 1984). McBride (1984:326) has argued that these sites certainly reflect multi-season use, and were perhaps occupied on a year-round basis (see also Bellantoni 1987). In addition to large village sites, McBride (1984:326) identified numerous temporary and task-specific sites in the uplands of the lower Connecticut River Valley and along the coastline. These sites likely were employed for the collection of resources such as plant, animal, and lithic raw materials. These sites tend to be very small, lack internal organizational structure, and usually contain a limited artifact assemblage and few cultural features, suggesting that they were occupied from only a few hours to perhaps overnight. Temporary camps, on the other hand reflect a longer stay than task-specific camps, perhaps on the order of a few days to a week, and they contain a more diverse artifact assemblage indicative of more on-site activities, as well as more features (McBride 1984:328-329). In sum, settlement patterns of the Late Woodland period are characterized by "1) aggregation in coastal/riverine areas; 2) increasing sedentism, and; 3) use of upland areas by small task groups of individuals organized for specific tasks" (McBride 1984:326).

In sum, the prehistory of Connecticut spans from ca., 12,000 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by numerous changes in tool types, subsistence pattern, and land use strategies. For the majority of the prehistoric era, local Native American groups practiced a subsistence pattern based on a mixed economy of hunting and gathering wild plant and animal resources. It is not until the Late Woodland period that incontrovertible evidence for the use of maize horticulture as an important subsistence pursuit is available. Further, settlement patterns throughout the prehistoric era shifted from seasonal occupations of small co-residential groups to large aggregations of people in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones. In terms of the region containing the proposed project parcel, a variety of prehistoric site types may be expected. These range from seasonal camps utilized by Archaic populations to temporary and task-specific sites of the Woodland era.

4.3 History of the Proposed Project Region

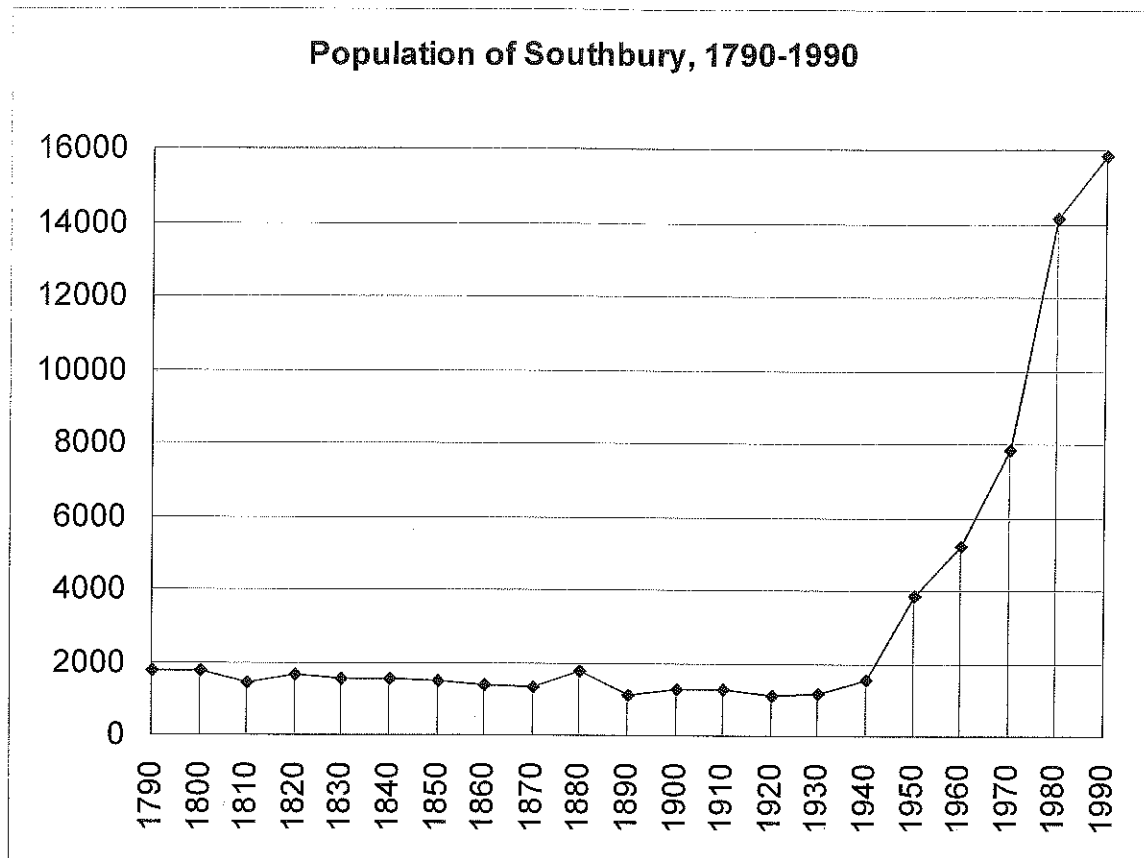
Southbury, incorporated 1787, was initially part of the town of Woodbury. The latter town was founded in 1673 by a group of colonists from Stratford, who first called the settlement Pomperaug after a local Indian chief; the General Court renamed it Woodbury in 1674. In 1675, when King Philip's War broke out, the residents fled to nearby Stratford for safety, and in 1678 the General Court had to order some of them to return to their property in Woodbury. In accordance with the practice of the time, the founders had secured the permission of the General Court to start a new settlement at Pomperaug in 1672, and in 1673 made a purchase of the necessary land from the Potatuck Indians (Crofut 1937). These Potatuck Indians appear to have been a small community that never gave trouble to the English settlers living in the area of Newtown and Woodbury (De Forest 1852). At the time of white settlement, there may have been several hundred Potatuck Indians living in the area, mostly in the section later called South Britain that is now part of Southbury (Crofut 1937). Although they reserved a large portion of land for themselves out of their sales to the whites, over time most of them moved away to less densely colonized areas, and in 1758 the last of their reservation was sold (Cothren 1854). This sale followed the death of Manquash, probably the last sachem, and by 1761 only a few were left (Rockey 1892).

The map of the various Indian purchases prepared by William Cothren shows the sequence of purchases, with the first located where the historic center of Woodbury came to be located (Figure 7). According to this map, the Areas of Potential Effect falls within the fifth purchase, labeled "Kettletown." According to Cothren, the 1679 deed from "Cheabrook, an Indian, together with the consent and approbation of Coshusheougemy Sachem, the sagamore of puttatuck," was a re-sale of land that, according to local tradition, had previously been purchased for the price of a copper kettle (hence the name Kettletown) (Cothren 1854:24). The purchase actually included some land that later was part of Derby. The Areas of Potential Effect are also located close to the Pomperaug River, which was a boundary of the area that the

Potatuck reserved for themselves in their 1706 general deed confirming previous purchases, labeled “‘The Reservation’ or ‘The Purchase’” in Cothren’s map, previously mentioned. These two pieces were the largest sections of the present Southbury; the smaller northernmost section of the town was included in the first three purchases. The Potatucks’ reservation remained in their possession only through 1758, as they first sold one small piece in 1729, about half of the remainder in 1733, half the remainder of that in 1734, and the last remnant containing their main village in 1758 (Cothren 1854).

Although the Kettletown purchase was not made until 1679, some one reports have white settlers living there as early as 1673 (Crofut 1937). The process of forming a new town began formally in 1730, when a new ecclesiastical society called Southbury was formed by order of the General Court, and despite some internal controversies became a solid institution. In 1761, the residents of the former Potatuck reservation, then known as South Britain, secured permission to hold separate church services in the winter; in 1764, they filed a petition for an entirely separate society, which was granted in 1766 (Cothren 1854). These details are important because an ecclesiastical society had the right to impose taxes on its residents for the support of the ministry, and their formation signaled the existence of a community of a size and cohesion that often proved sufficient to form the nucleus of a new town. Consequently, the appearance of a petition for the creation of a new town in 1786, composed of the ecclesiastical societies of Southbury, South Britain, and a small part of Oxford, can be seen as the continuation of a process that had been underway for some time. Woodbury agreed to the division, and in 1787 the General Assembly created the town of Southbury (Cothren 1854). Prior to this, however, the Revolutionary War occurred, bringing with it several local events. In 1778 General George Washington’s army, in addition to serving a variety of supply and storage functions, marched through the town and built a bridge across the Housatonic; it was located to the west of the Areas of Potential Effect (Rockey 1892). In addition, the army of General Count Rochambeau marched through Southbury on its way to and from assisting the Continental Army in 1781 and 1782. Their route took them along the main north-south road through the town and across Bennett’s Bridge, to the west of the Area of Potential Effect (Figure 15).

The population of Southbury was remarkably stable, remaining below 2,000 until 1950 (CT-DEP 1996; (see chart below). This was despite several advantages that the town had in the matter of manufacturing capacity. In 1836, Barber described Southbury as containing good soil and, in the Pomperaug River, an excellent mill stream. According to this account the most notable village was South Britain, which had more than twenty houses, as well as three stores, one each of Congregational and Methodist churches, a carpet factory and as many as three hat factories (Barber 1836). As of the mid-1850s, Southbury was a “beautiful, farming town,” with two Congregational and two Methodist congregations. Commercial and industrial activity included “three taverns, four blacksmith shops, several shoe shops, one saddler’s shop, four grist mills, ten saw mills, one paper mill, one manufactory for edge tools, &c., several wool-hat manufactories, one sattinet manufactory, one shear do., one fine ware do., and seven stores” (Cothren 1854, 237-238). In addition, a waterpower company had been set up on the Pomperaug River to supply power to any number of actual and future factories. The approximately 1,400 residents of the town included three physicians, three ministers, and one lawyer (Cothren 1854). Despite these promising developments, the town’s population actually declined somewhat through 1870, and collapsed again as of 1890 (CT-DEP 1996). In 1873, the town had “three taverns, several sawmills, a paper mill, and shops where shoes and other articles were made” (Crofut 1932). As of 1932, the town’s industries included “the manufacture of steel traps, organ springs and tacks,” in addition to agriculture (Connecticut 1932).



A further advantage that Southbury had was its early transportation network. Road maintenance in Connecticut was normally the province of the individual towns, which encountered great difficulty in securing the funds and manpower required to keep them up properly. A common answer to this problem was privatization of roads in the form of the incorporation of turnpike companies, which were permitted to charge tolls in exchange for building, improving, and maintaining roads. One of the earlier turnpike companies in Connecticut developed a route between Southbury and Derby beginning in 1795, known as the Oxford Turnpike Company. In essence an improvement of an old road, this was also one of the more successful of these roads, helping to funnel trade and traffic toward New Haven and its busy wharves. The company collected tolls for almost ninety years, but in the end its various sections became free roads between 1880 and 1887. This road, however, passed northeast of the Area of Potential Effect. A second early road was the Ousatonic Turnpike, named for the river it followed from New Milford to Derby, including through Southbury. The corporation was formed in 1798, but for various reasons – despite the clear advantages of an improved road along the river – the section between Southbury and New Milford was made a free road in 1813, and the company limped along with only two-thirds of its road until it was dissolved in 1842. Finally, a third, short-lived road was the East and West Middle Turnpike, which connected Hartford and Danbury, and passed through Southbury in a north-south direction; it crossed the Naugatuck River a short distance west of the Area of Potential Effect. The corporate history of this road is complex, but it was first established in 1803, became known commonly as the Hartford and Danbury Turnpike. In 1823 the ownership of the road was divided in two, with the part in Southbury going to the West Middle Turnpike Company. The road was less successful than the Oxford Turnpike, as its charter was revoked in 1839 (Wood 1919). Notwithstanding these various closures, an 1852 map of the shows a tollgate on the road a short distance west of the Area of Potential Effect (Figure 8).

The railroad situation is probably what caused Southbury's failure to become an important nineteenth-century manufacturing town. The Housatonic Railroad, built from Bridgeport to New Milford by 1840, left the river to pass through Newtown instead of going through or across the river from Southbury. The Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad planned to build a road westward from Waterbury, Connecticut to Fishkill, New York, which passed through Southbury (Turner and Jacobus 1989). This Southbury portion was surveyed in 1845, but the land for it was not acquired until 1868 and construction continued until 1870, when it was only three-fourths done (Rockey 1892). Nonetheless, it was depicted on an 1868 map by F. W. Beers, which shows it passing from north of the Area of Potential Effect to west of it (Figure 9). The original company went bankrupt in 1870; the New York & New England Company sought to purchase the old rights, but initially had some difficulty due to old debts (Turner and Jacobus 1899). Construction did not start again early in 1880, and the section opened in July 1881. There were two stations, one called Pomperaug Valley and serving the central part of town, and the other Southford, serving the eastern part of town (Rockey 1892). The whole line was not completed through to Fishkill until 1882. Despite competition from existing routes along the coastline through New Haven to New York City, this route continued in existence for some time. The New York & New England changed to the New England Railroad in 1895, but in 1898 its tracks were all leased to the New Haven Railroad. In 1948, the section between Southbury and Hawleyville was abandoned (Turner and Jacobus 1989). It may be that the prospect of this road's completion contributed to Southbury's jump in population between 1870 and 1880, as shown in Chart1 above, but in the 1860s multiple existing railroads, especially those along the shoreline, had already given other towns substantial boosts in population and industry. Southbury, even with the connection between New York and Hartford completed, may have been far enough behind already that it could not compete as an industrial location with booming locations such as Waterbury, Danbury, and New Haven. Thus, in 1892 one historian of the county reported that "[a]griculture is the chief pursuit of the town, whose population has in consequence decreased, being attracted to manufacturing center" (Rockey 1892:774). In 1932, the town's industries were reported as "agriculture, and the manufacture of steel traps, organ springs, ant tacks" (Connecticut 1932).

The village nearest the Area of Potential Effect, South Britain, is approximately two and a half miles north and a little west. The water power available there – including the water power company mentioned above – led to the early establishment of grist mills and saw mills, as well as a series of early nineteenth-century factories such as textile mills and shops for making hats, shoes, and the like. By the 1890s, however, the village was reduced to some twenty-five houses, two churches, a store, and a few mechanics' shops (Rockey 1892). During the nineteenth century and perhaps earlier, a bridge across the Housatonic immediately west of the Area of Potential Effect caused a small cluster of houses and hotels, and a school to be built there, through which the Ousatonic Turnpike also passed. It is marked on the historic maps of 1852 and 1868 (Whiteford, Beers). The 1983 USGS map shows, however, that a major road had been built directly through what had been Bennett's Bridge (Figure 1). When Interstate 84 was built through the same location in the 1960s, it would have destroyed any remaining traces of this village, the name of which no longer appears on maps (Anderson 2006). This highway and the process of residential suburbanization that began in the 1940s and 1950s combine to explain the town's population growth during the postwar era, as is shown in Chart1. Southbury is near enough to the urban centers of Danbury and Waterbury that this growth began early in this trend.

In the 1934 aerial photograph, a cluster of housing is visible west of the Area of Potential Effect, while to the east a wide expanse of farm fields is shown – although the Area of Potential Effect itself, being in a more rugged area, was forested (Figure 10). The 1983 USGS map shows additional, larger clusters of residences not far from the Area of Potential Effect: Lakeside, to the east, Oakdale Manor, west of where Bennett's Bridge once was, and several others across the Housatonic River (Figure 1). Relatively little change had occurred in this area by 1950, other than some abandonment of farmland to forest (Figure 11). In the 1970 aerial photograph, there was much less farmland, much more forest, and a noticeable amount of additional residential development, though not an extraordinary amount (Figure 12). The 1986 aerial photograph shows some continuation of this process (Figure 13). In the 2004 aerial photograph, a new large-lot housing development can be seen north of the Area of Potential Effect, while the rugged forest south of it

remains in place (Figure 14). This particular part of Southbury apparently did not see most of the town's earliest phases of growth. This may change, however. The 1990 population was just under 16,000, as Chart 1 shows, but as of 2005 it had risen to just over 19,000. Even more interestingly, according to a 2000 study of commuting behavior, there was a net inflow of commuters traveling to Southbury from surrounding towns, suggesting that its economy, and hence its attractiveness as a place of residence, was growing (CERC 2006).

4.4 Previous Investigations

As mentioned above, the current effort also involved an examination of Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office records as they pertain to archeological sites, historic standing structures, and National Register Properties situated within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the Areas of Potential Effect. In addition, the electronic site files maintained by Heritage Consultants, LLC also were examined during the course of this investigation. The results of this literature search revealed that no cultural resources investigations have been completed within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project parcel. In addition, no previously identified archaeological sites have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the Areas of Potential Effect; however, as Figure 15 shows, Rochambeau's march route is located to the southwest of the proposed project parcel. This route was described briefly above in Section 4.0 and it corresponds only to the corridor through which Rochambeau's troops traveled. There is no evidence, either historical or archaeological, to indicate that either Rochambeau or his caravan camped in the vicinity of the Areas of Potential Effect or otherwise visited the area scheduled for impacts associated with the construction of the proposed cellular communications facility.

5.0 Field Methods

Following the completion of the background research, the Areas of Potential Effect were subjected to a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey utilizing pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, mapping, and photo-documentation. The sampling strategy was designed to provide coverage of all portions of the Areas of Potential Effect, including the proposed lease area and associated access road. The pedestrian survey portion of this investigation included visual reconnaissance of all areas located within and immediately adjacent to the Areas of Potential Effect, as well as photo-documentation of the proposed project item and their immediate surroundings. The subsurface testing portion of this investigation involved the systematic excavation of shovel tests throughout the proposed lease area; shovel tests excavated in this area were positioned in the four corners of the lease area, as well as at the proposed monopole location. In addition, judgmental shovel testing was also conducted along the route of the proposed access road where possible (i.e., where areas of undisturbed low slopes were encountered). The entirety of the proposed access road was not subjected to subsurface examination because it consisted of an extremely compact and eroded surface punctuated by areas of considerable slope and areas that had been impacted previously by logging.

During survey, each shovel test measured 50 cm (19.7 in) in diameter and each was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) or until sterile subsoil, glacial till, or immovable objects (e.g., boulders) were encountered. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) arbitrary levels within natural strata, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth. Soil characteristics were recorded in the field using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Finally, each shovel test was backfilled immediately upon completion of the archeological recordation process.

6.0 Curation

Following the completion and acceptance of the Final Report of Investigations, all project drawings, maps, photographs, and field notes will be curated with Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni, Office of Connecticut State Archaeology, Box U-1023, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06269.

7.0 Results of the Investigation and Management Recommendations

During survey, 10 of 10 (100 percent) planned shovel tests were excavated successfully throughout the Areas of Potential Effect associated with the proposed lease area and access road (Figure 2). A typical shovel test profile contained two strata and it extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Stratum I, which extended from 0 to 20 cmbs (0 to 8 inbs), consisted of a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand. Stratum II reached from 30 to 50 cmbs (8 to 19.7 inbs) and it was characterized as a deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand mixed with gravel. No evidence of cultural features was identified within the excavated shovel tests, and no cultural material, either prehistoric or historic in origin, was recovered. Since no cultural material was identified during survey and no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated, no additional fieldwork is recommended.

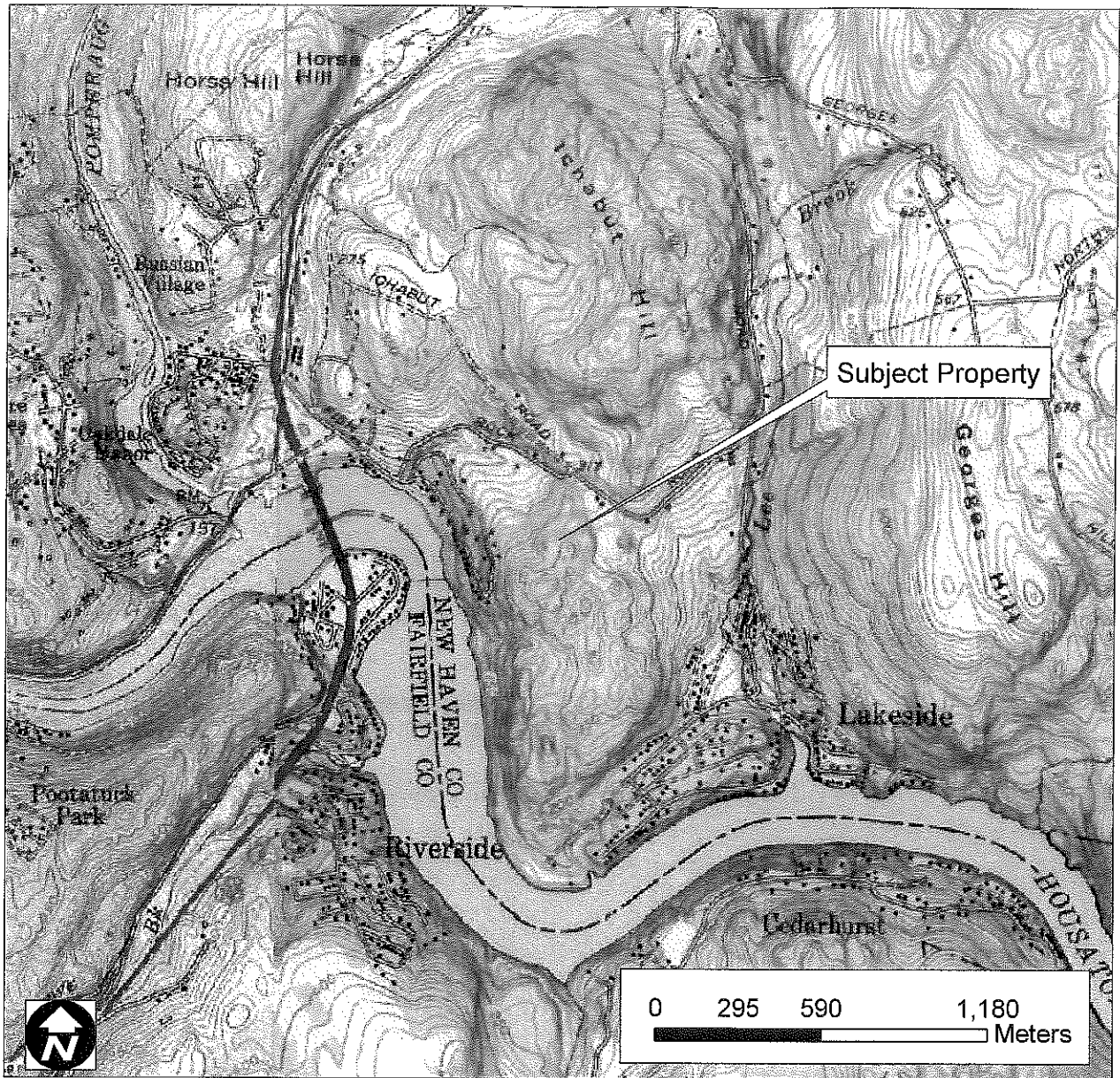


Figure 1. Excerpt from a 1983 USGS 7.5" topographic quadrangle map showing the location of the Area of Potential Effect in Southbury, Connecticut.

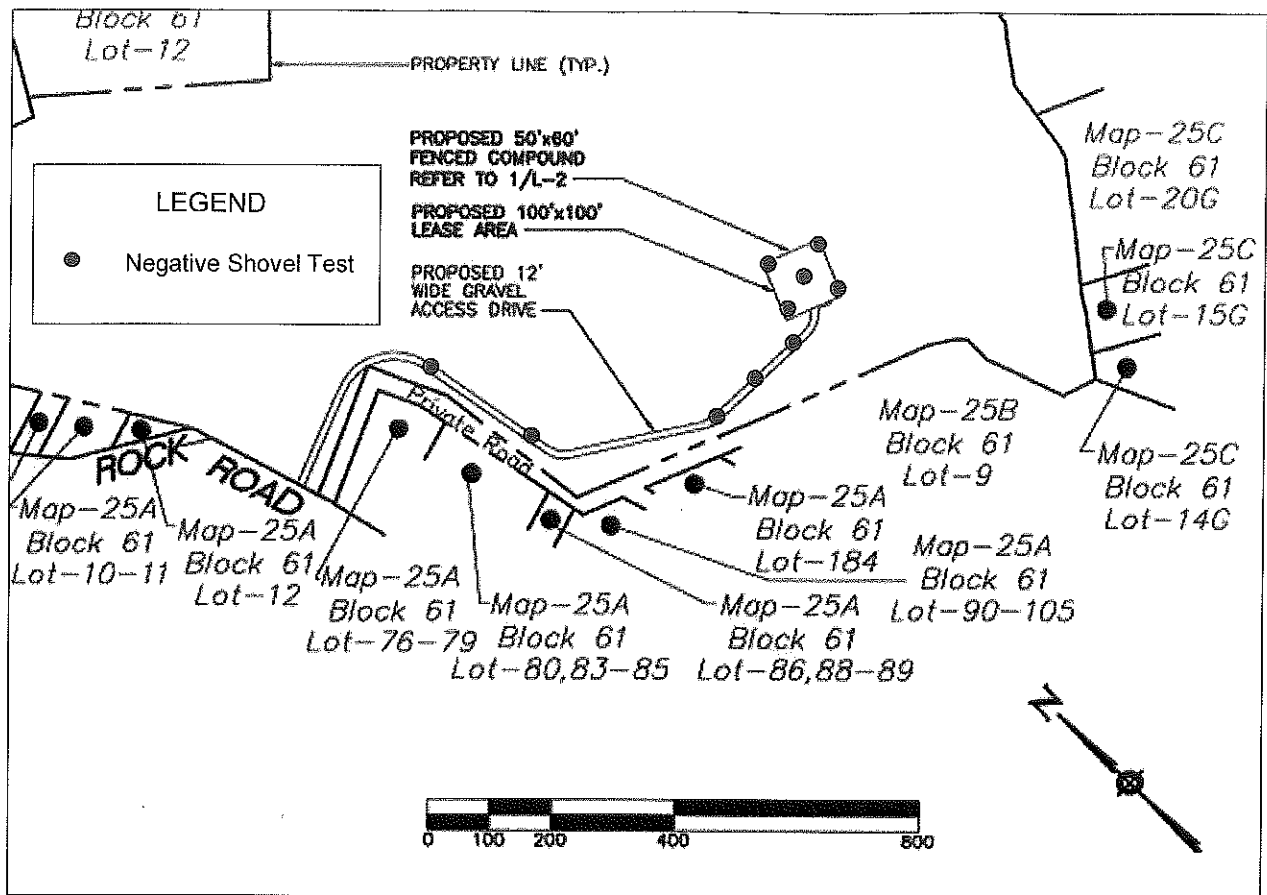


Figure 2. Plan view of the proposed cellular communication facility and the proposed access road.



Figure 3. Overview photo of the proposed lease area, facing west. Note the recent tree clearing efforts.



Figure 4. Overview photo of the proposed lease area, facing east.



Figure 5. Overview photo of the proposed access road, facing northwest.



Figure 6. Overview photo of the southern terminus of the proposed access road, facing northeast.

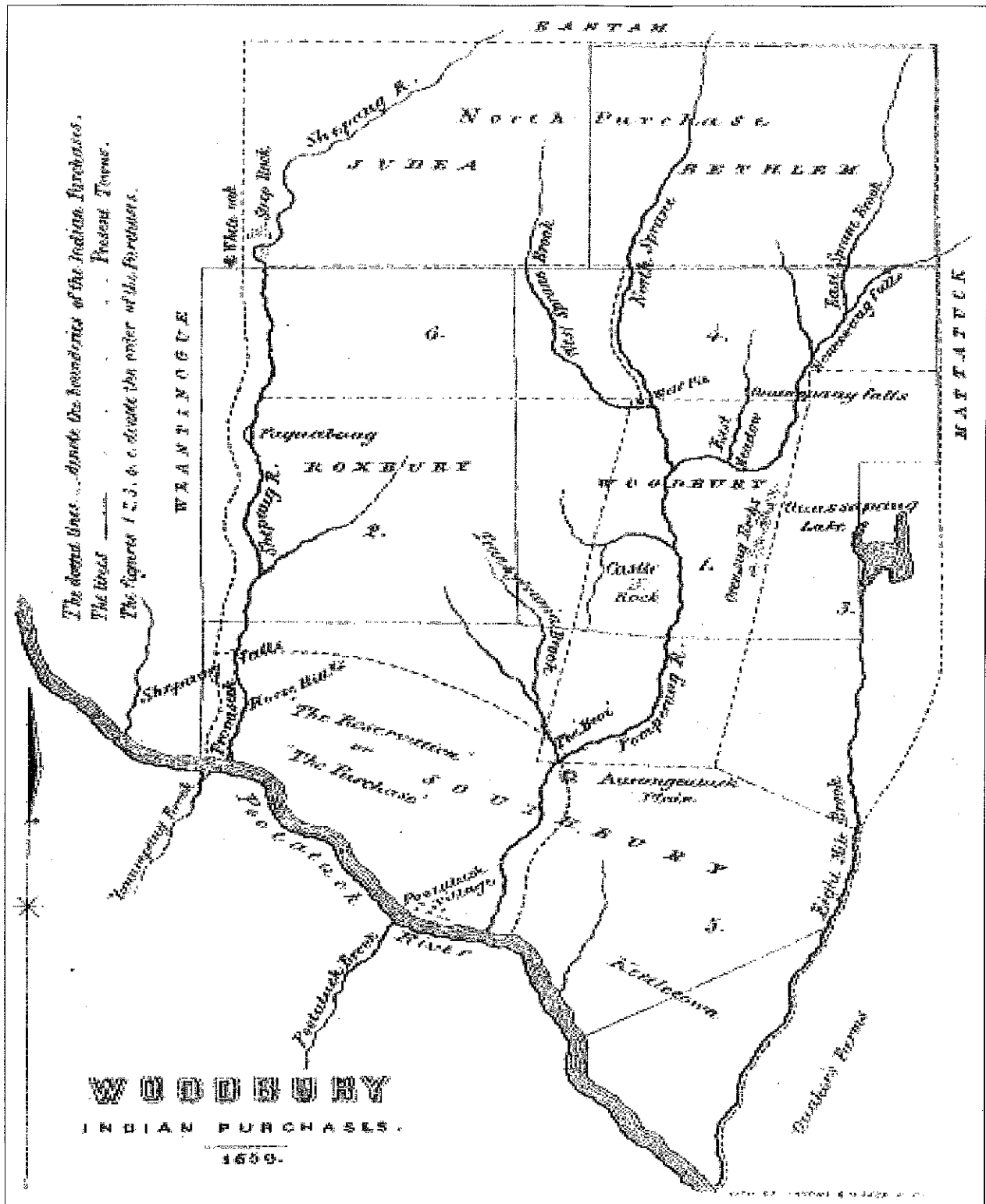


Figure 7. Excerpt from a historic map of seventeenth century Woodbury Indian Purchases; including the fifth purchase area (Kettletown), which encompasses the Area of Potential Effect.

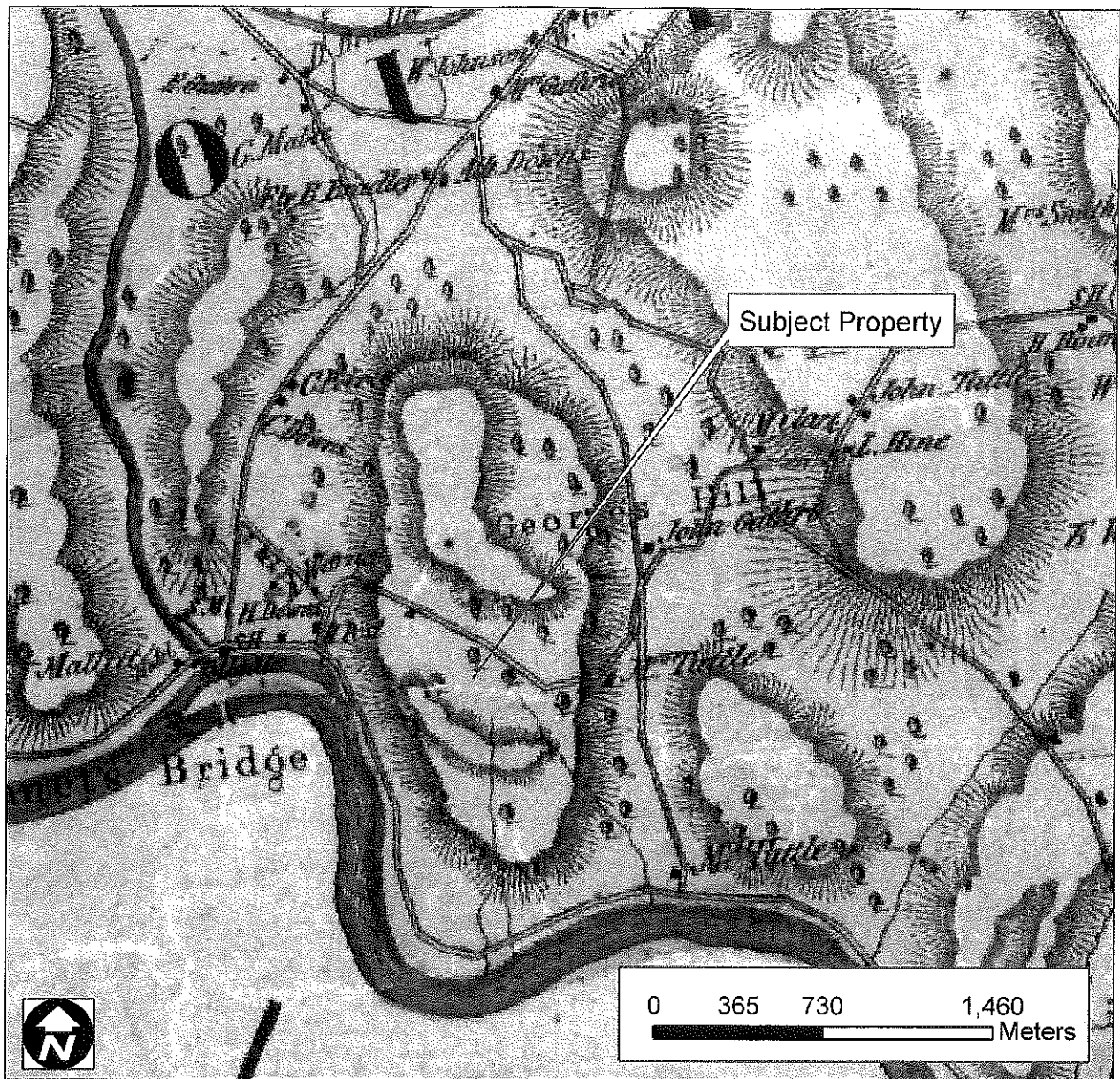


Figure 8. Excerpt from an 1852 historic map depicting the location of the Area of Potential Effect.

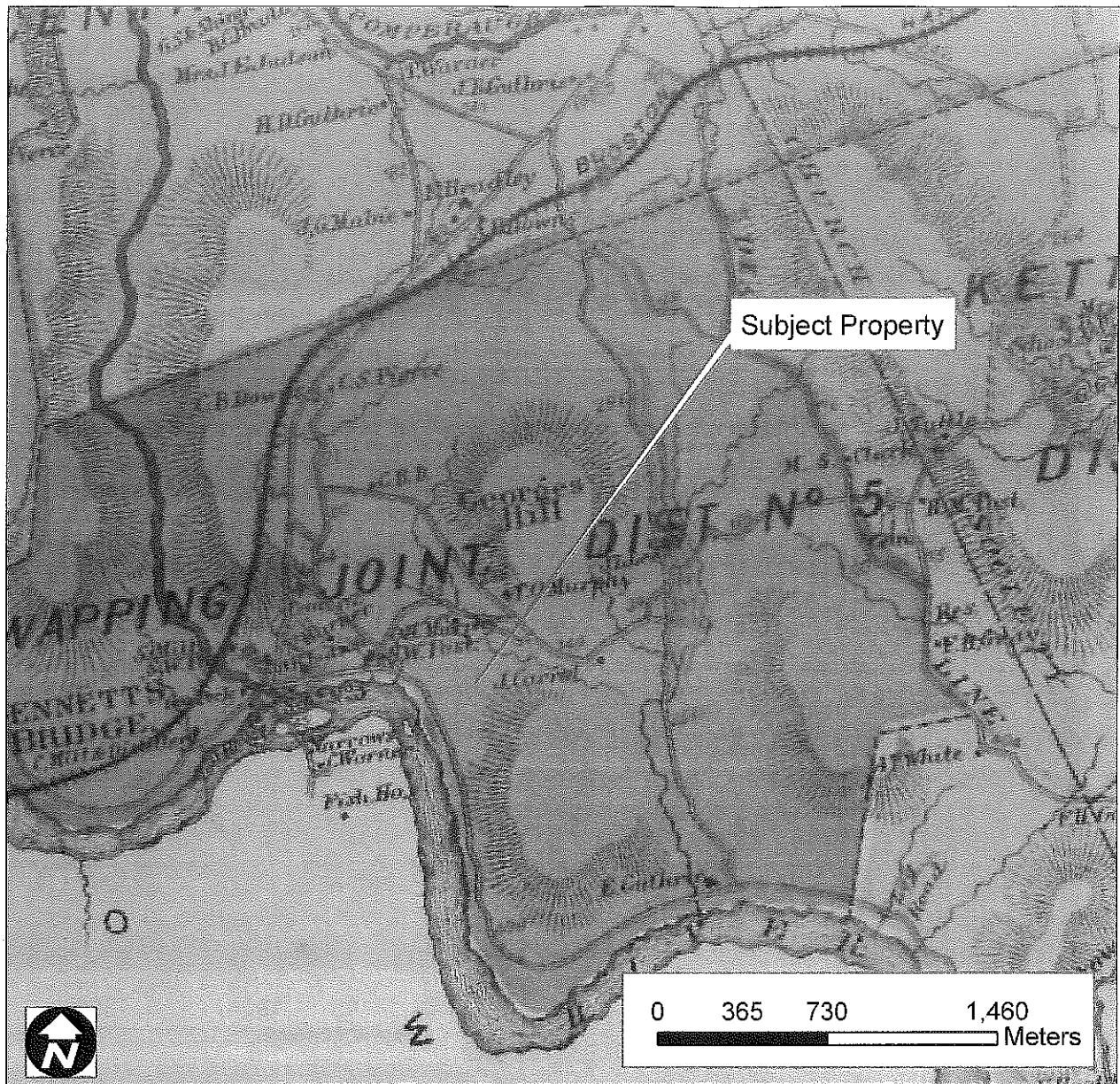


Figure 9. Excerpt from an 1868 historic map depicting the location of the Area of Potential Effect.

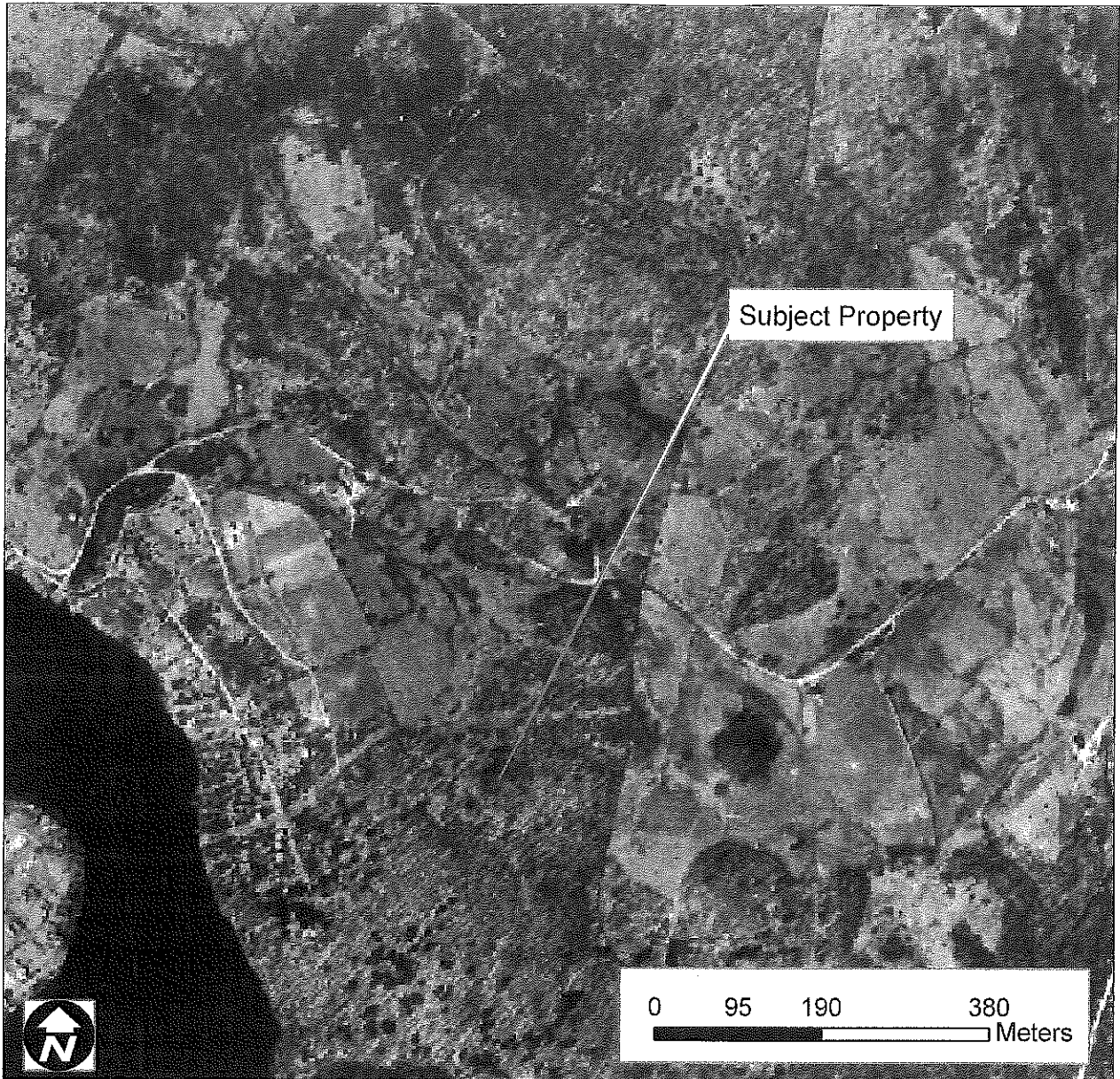


Figure 10. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph depicting the location of the Area of Potential Effect.

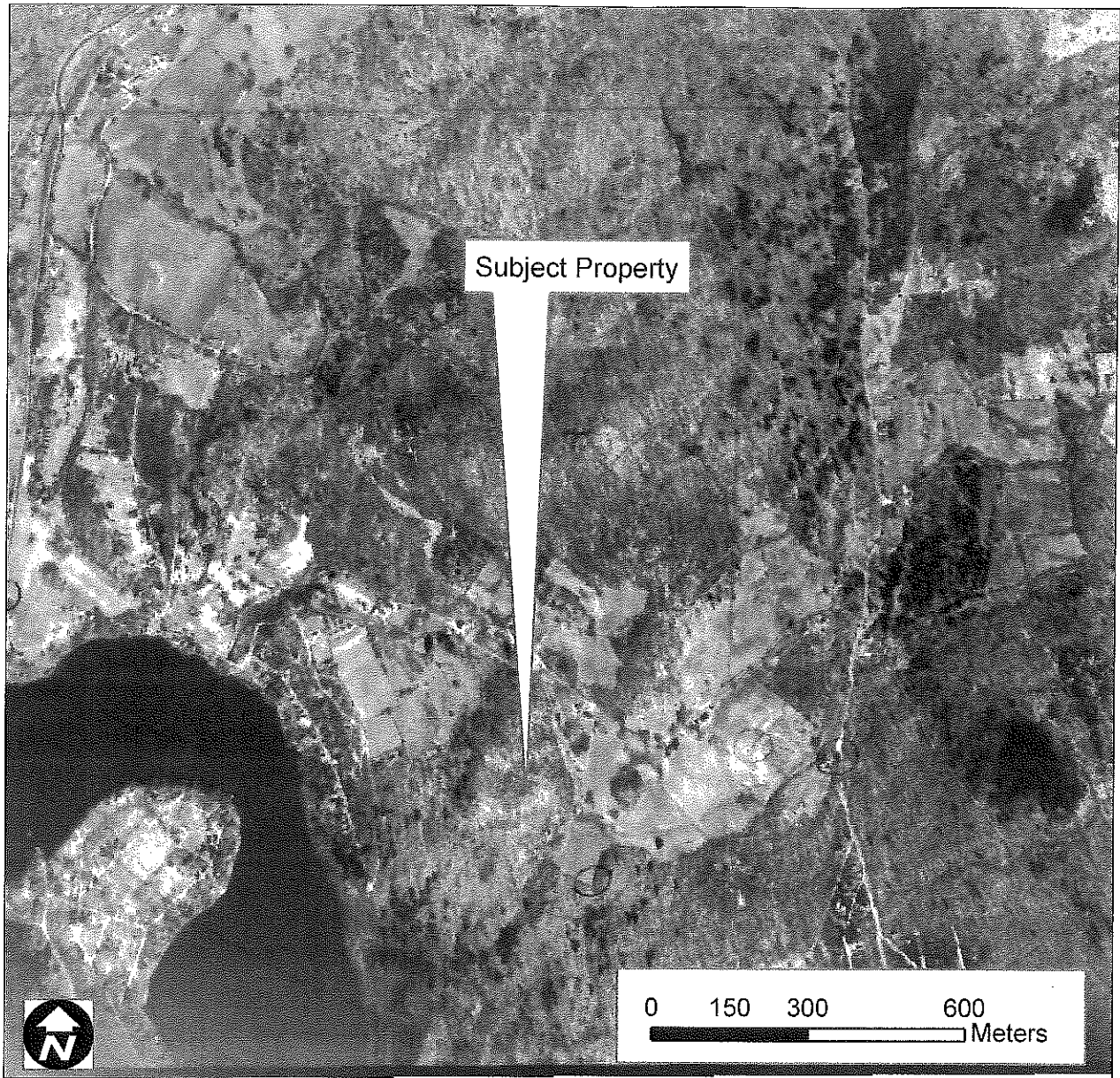


Figure 11. Excerpt from a 1950 aerial photograph depicting the location of the Area of Potential Effect.

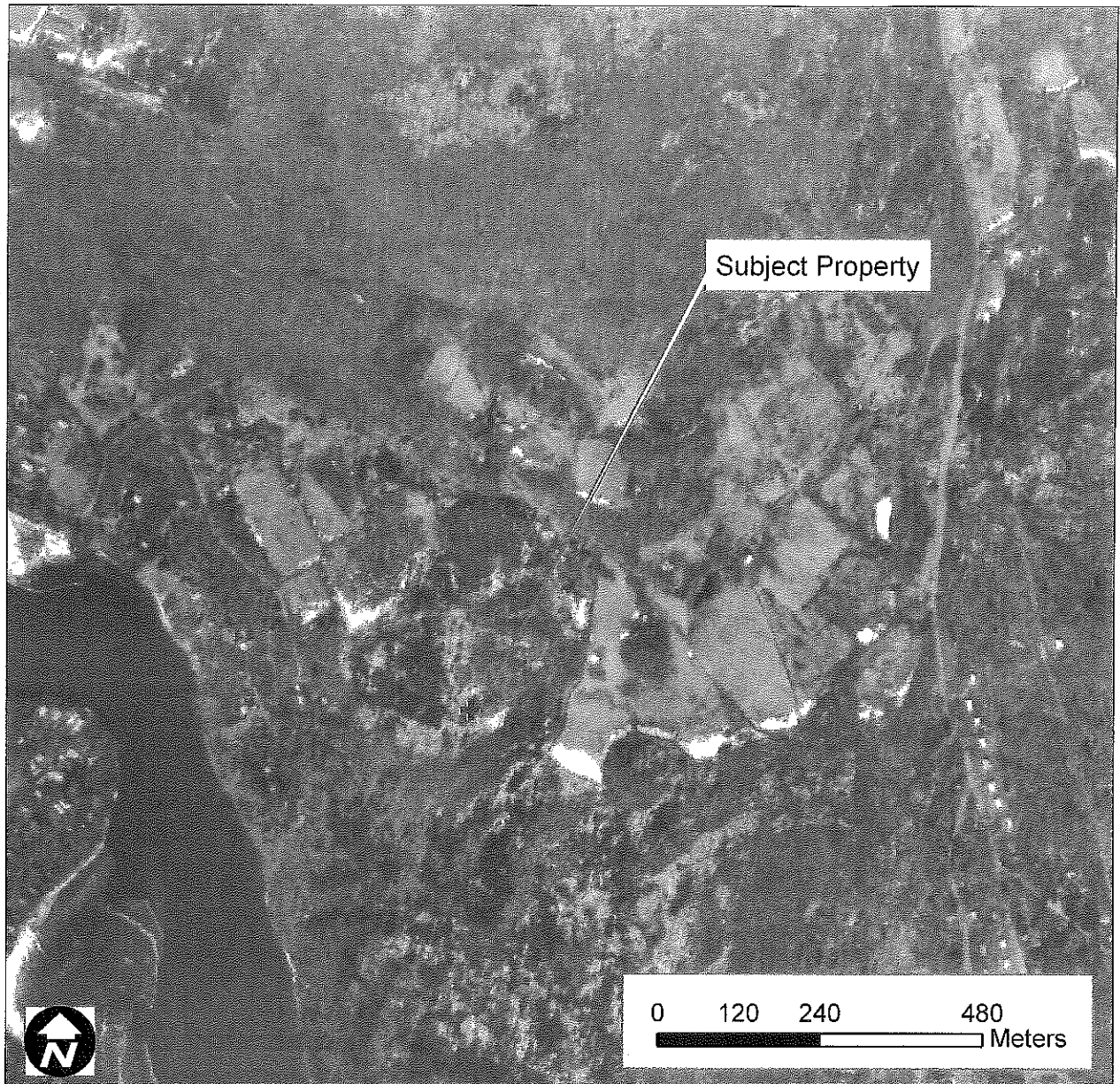


Figure 12. Excerpt from a 1970 aerial photograph depicting the location of the Area of Potential Effect.

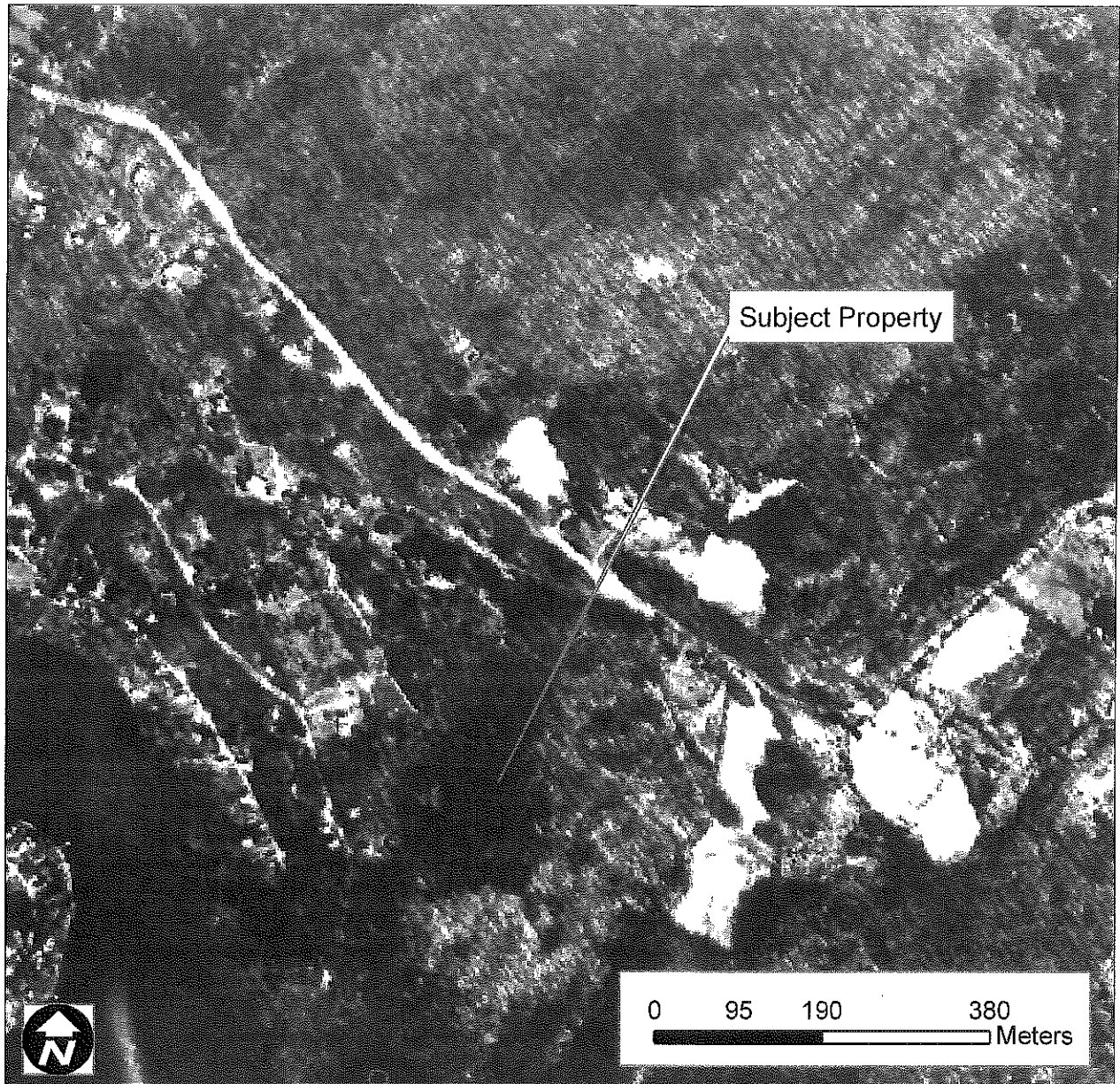


Figure 13. Excerpt from a 1986 aerial photograph depicting the location of the Area of Potential Effect.

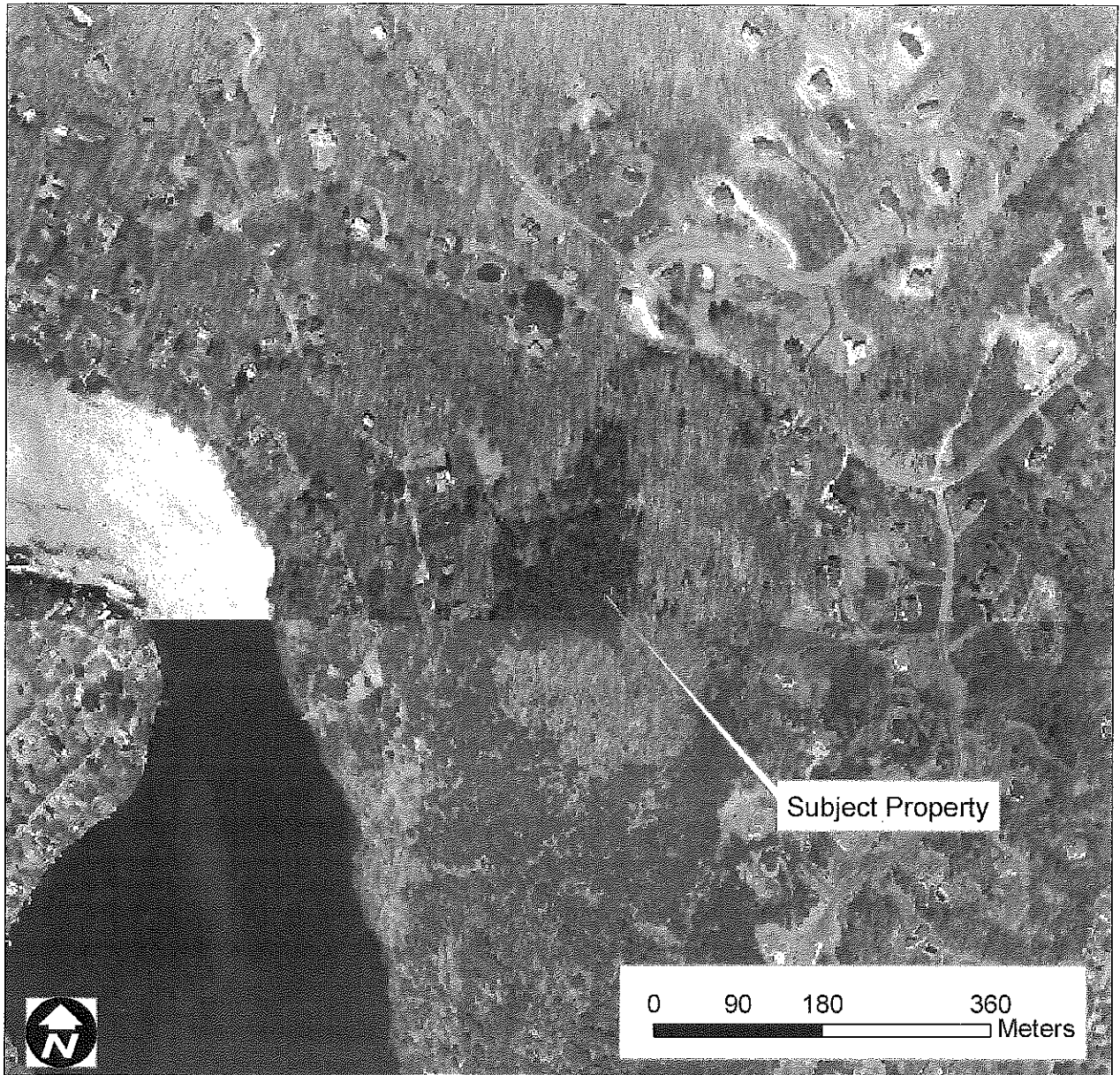


Figure 14. Excerpt from a 2004 aerial photograph depicting the location of the Area of Potential Effect.

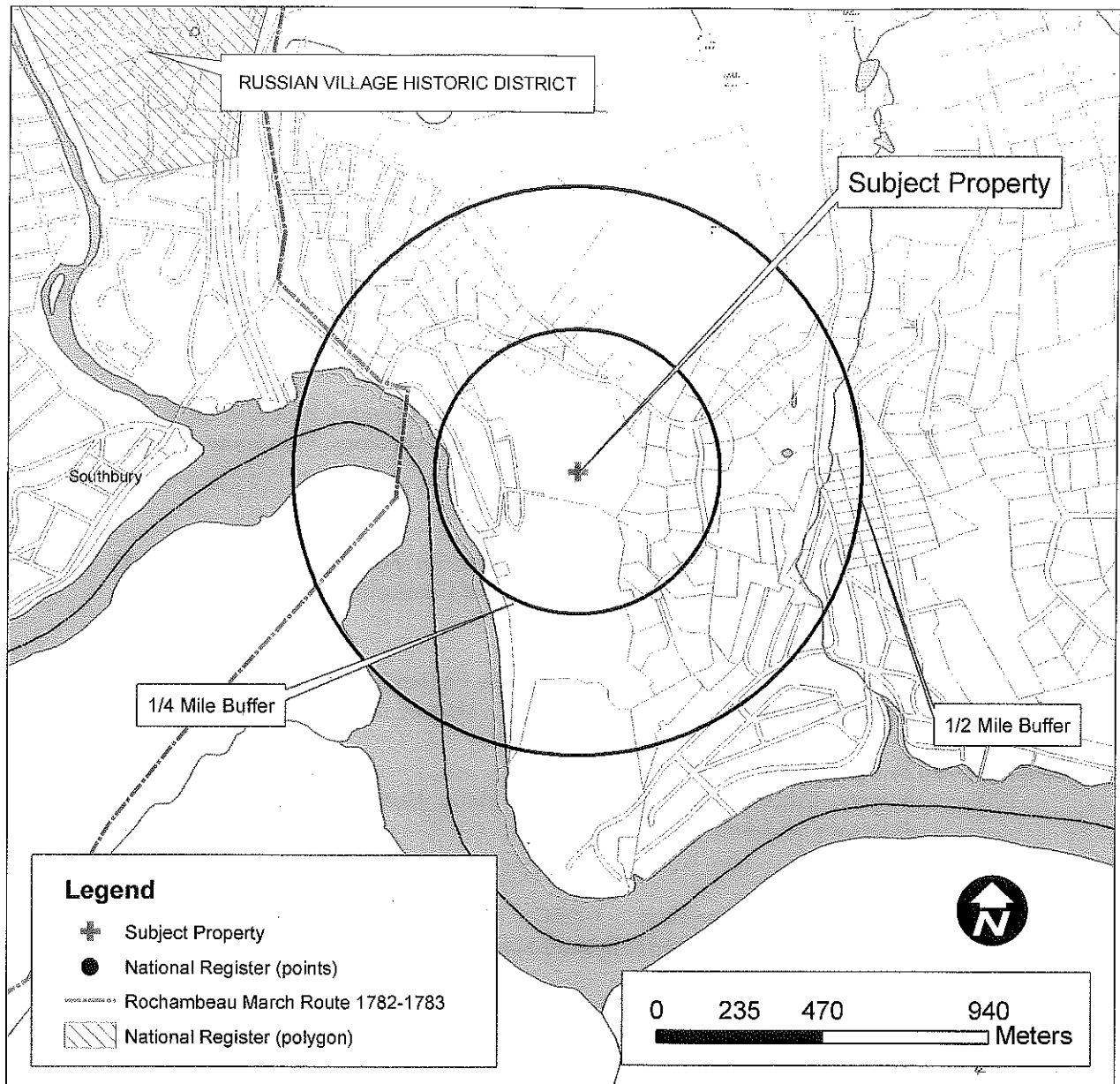


Figure 15. Digital map depicting the location of previously identified cultural resources within the vicinity of the Area of Potential Effect.

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APPENDIX E
TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

From: towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent: Friday, August 18, 2006 3:03 AM
To: ssagan@ebiconsulting.com
Cc: kim.pristello@fcc.gov; diane.dupert@fcc.gov
Subject: NOTICE OF ORGANIZATION(S) WHICH WERE SENT PROPOSED
TOWER CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION INFORMATION - Email ID #1257159

Dear Sir or Madam:

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this electronic mail message is to inform you that the following authorized persons were sent the information you provided through TCNS, which relates to your proposed antenna structure. The information was forwarded by the FCC to authorized TCNS users by electronic mail and/or regular mail (letter).

Persons who have received the information that you provided include leaders or their designees of federally-recognized American Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages (collectively "Tribes"), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). For your convenience in identifying the referenced Tribes and in making further contacts, the City and State of the Seat of Government for each Tribe and NHO, as well as the designated contact person, is included in the listing below. We note that Tribes may have Section 106 cultural interests in ancestral homelands or other locations that are far removed from their current Seat of Government. Pursuant to the Commission's rules as set forth in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission (NPA), all Tribes and NHOs listed below must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to respond to this notification, consistent with the procedures set forth below, unless the proposed construction falls within an exclusion designated by the Tribe or NHO. (NPA, Section IV.F.4).

The information you provided was forwarded to the following Tribes and NHOs who have set their geographic preferences on TCNS. If the information you provided relates to a proposed antenna structure in the State of Alaska, the following list also includes Tribes located in the State of Alaska that have not specified their geographic preferences. For these Tribes and NHOs, if the Tribe or NHO does not respond within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort at follow-up contact, unless the Tribe or NHO has agreed to different procedures (NPA, Section IV.F.5). In the event such a Tribe or NHO does not respond to a follow-up inquiry, or if a substantive or procedural disagreement arises between you and a Tribe or NHO, you must seek guidance from the Commission (NPA, Section IV.G). These procedures are further set forth in the FCC's Declaratory Ruling released on October 6, 2005 (FCC 05-176).

1. THPO Kathleen Knowles - Mashantucket Pequot Tribe - Mashantucket, CT - electronic mail

Exclusions: For every tower construction this Tribe requires a site location map, site plans for every project that will result in ground disturbance, and a detailed description of the proposed site. If the proposed tower construction is on an already existing building, the Tribe would like to be informed of that as well.

2. Deputy THPO Doug Harris - Narragansett Indian Tribe - Wyoming, RI - electronic mail and regular mail

The information you provided was also forwarded to the additional Tribes and NHOs listed below. These Tribes and NHOs have NOT set their geographic preferences on TCNS, and therefore they are currently receiving tower notifications for the entire United States. For these Tribes and NHOs, you are required to use reasonable and good faith efforts to determine if the Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by its proposed undertaking. Such efforts may include, but are not limited to, seeking information from the relevant SHPO or THPO, Indian Tribes, state agencies, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, or, where applicable, any federal agency with land holdings within the state (NPA, Section IV.B). If after such reasonable and good faith efforts, you determine that a Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area and the Tribe or NHO does not respond to TCNS notification within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort to follow up, and must seek guidance from the Commission in the event of continued non-response or in the event of a procedural or substantive disagreement. If you determine that the Tribe or NHO is unlikely to attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties within the area, you do not need to take further action unless the Tribe or NHO indicates an interest in the proposed construction or other evidence of potential interest comes to your attention.

None

The information you provided was also forwarded to the following SHPOs in the State in which you propose to construct and neighboring States. The information was provided to these SHPOs as a courtesy for their information and planning. You need make no effort at this time to follow up with any SHPO that does not respond to this notification. Prior to construction, you must provide the SHPO of the State in which you propose to construct (or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if the project will be located on certain Tribal lands), with a Submission Packet pursuant to Section VII.A of the NPA.

3. SHPO John W Shannahan - Connecticut Historical Commission - Hartford, CT - electronic mail

4. SHPO Cara Metz - Massachusetts Historical Commission - Boston, MA - electronic mail

5. Deputy SHPO Brona Simon - Massachusetts Historical Commission - Boston, MA - electronic mail
6. SHPO Bernadette Castro - Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation - Albany, NY - regular mail
7. Director Ruth L Pierpont - Bureau of Field Services, NY State Parks &* Hist. Pres. - Waterford, NY - electronic mail
8. SHPO Frederick C Williamson - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Providence, RI - regular mail
9. Deputy SHPO Edward F Sanderson - Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Comm - Providence, RI - electronic mail

"Exclusions" above set forth language provided by the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. These exclusions may indicate types of tower notifications that the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO does not wish to review. TCNS automatically forwards all notifications to all Tribes, NHOs, and SHPOs that have an expressed interest in the geographic area of a proposal, as well as Tribes and NHOs that have not limited their geographic areas of interest. However, if a proposal falls within a designated exclusion, you need not expect any response and need not pursue any additional process with that Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. Exclusions may also set forth policies or procedures of a particular Tribe, NHO, or SHPO (for example, types of information that a Tribe routinely requests, or a policy that no response within 30 days indicates no interest in participating in pre-construction review).

If you are proposing to construct a facility in the State of Alaska, you should contact Commission staff for guidance regarding your obligations in the event that Tribes do not respond to this notification within a reasonable time.

Please be advised that the FCC cannot guarantee that the contact(s) listed above opened and reviewed an electronic or regular mail notification. The following information relating to the proposed tower was forwarded to the person(s) listed above:

Notification Received: 08/15/2006
Notification ID: 19158
Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Verizon Wireless
Consultant Name: Shaun Sagan
Street Address: EBI Consulting
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
City: York
State: PENNSYLVANIA
Zip Code: 17403
Phone: 717-428-0401
Email: ssagan@ebiconsulting.com

Structure Type: POLE - Any type of Pole
Latitude: 41 deg 26 min 17.5 sec N
Longitude: 73 deg 14 min 17.5 sec W
Location Description: 111 Upper Fish Rock Road
City: Southbury
State: CONNECTICUT
County: NEW HAVEN
Ground Elevation: 120.4 meters
Support Structure: 30.5 meters above ground level
Overall Structure: 31.4 meters above ground level
Overall Height AMSL: 151.8 meters above mean sea level

If you have any questions or comments regarding this notice, please contact the FCC using the electronic mail form located on the FCC's website at:

<http://wireless.fcc.gov/outreach/notification/contact-fcc.html>.

You may also call the FCC Support Center at (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824). Hours are from 8 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays). To provide quality service and ensure security, all telephone calls are recorded.

Thank you,
Federal Communications Commission

Dear Mr. Sagan,

Regarding Notification ID # 19158, after reviewing the information provided, we have no knowledge of properties of religious and cultural importance to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe. However, we strongly recommend a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey be conducted to identify previously unknown properties of cultural and religious importance. We would appreciate a copy of any work performed on this project.

Kathleen Knowles,
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe

For your convenience, the information you submitted for this notification is detailed below.

Notification Received: 08/15/2006
Notification ID: 19158
Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Verizon Wireless
Consultant Name: Shaun Shaun
Street Address: EBI Consulting
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
City: York
State: PENNSYLVANIA
Zip Code: 17403
Phone: 717-428-0401
Email: ssagan@ebiconsulting.com

Structure Type: POLE - Any type of Pole
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Ground Elevation: 120.4 meters
Support Structure: 30.5 meters above ground level
Overall Structure: 31.4 meters above ground level
Overall Height AMSL: 151.8 meters above mean sea level

NITHPO

Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Narragansett Indian Longhouse
P. O. Box 700
Wyoming, Rhode Island 02898



October 25, 2006

Shaun Sagan
EBI Consulting
Four A Street
Burlington, MA
01803
RE: TCNS#19158, EBI # 61063793

Dear Mr. Sagan:

The Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office (NITHPO) has examined the proposed noted cell tower area located at 111 Upper Fish Rock Rd, Southbury CT. 06448.

NITHPO's site examination revealed no indicators of the presence of past tribal cultural resources. NITHPO, therefore, anticipates no inadvertent encounters by you or your client with significant intact cultural resources (burials, village sites or ceremonial sites). In the unlikely event that tribal artifacts or human remains are encountered during construction excavation, you are requested to immediately halt excavation and contact NITHPO and the appropriate local officials in accordance with relevant CT General Law.

This letter completes NITHPO's Section 106 assessment of this site. Thank you for your compliance with F.C.C. permitting and consultation requirements as specified under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 , as amended (36 CFR PART 800).

Sincerely,

Sequahna Mars
Project Manager
NITHPO

C: Kimberly Threlfall



TCNS Certification

Site Name: Newton NE
TCNS #: 19158

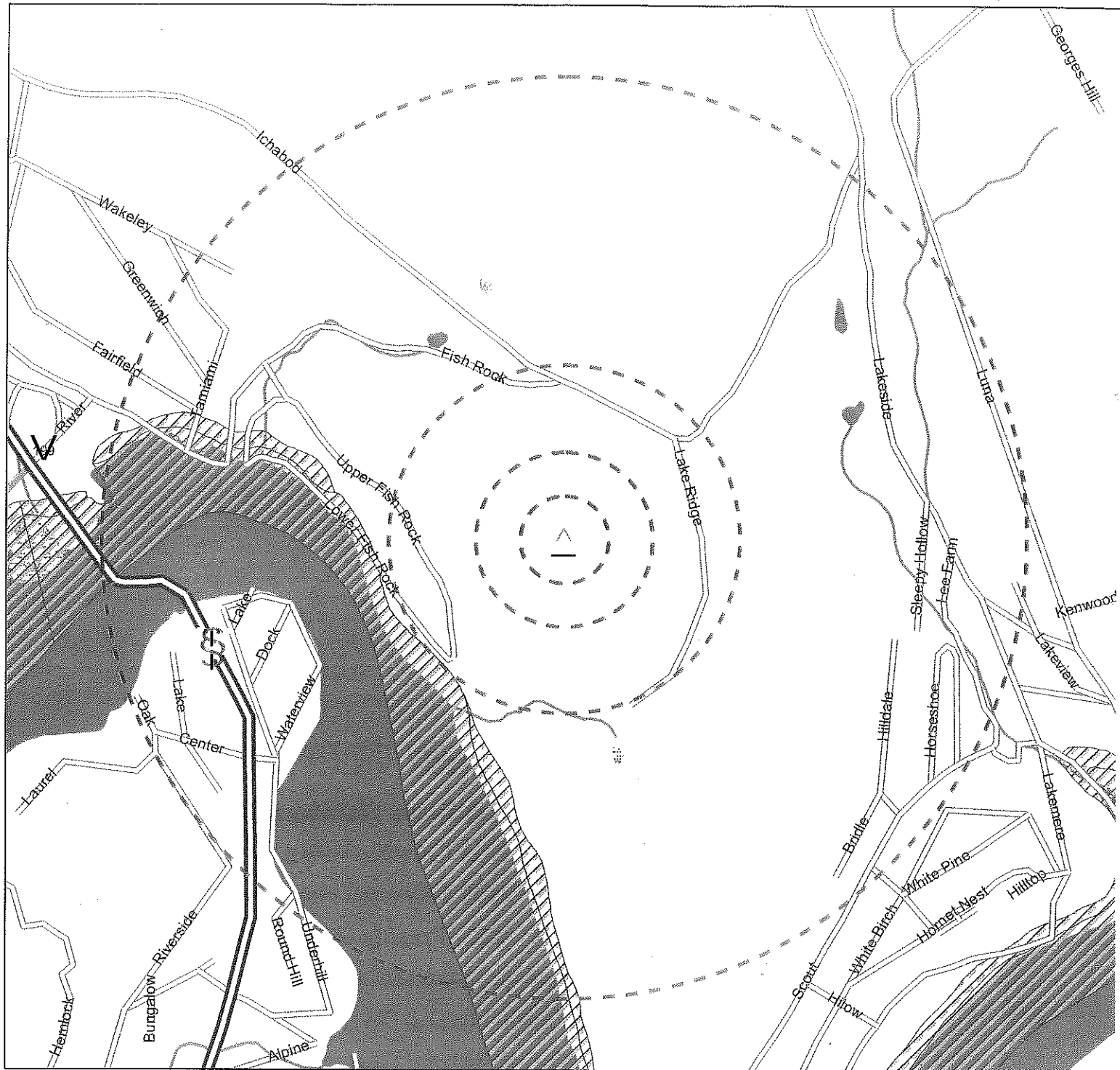
All notified Tribes either responded that no issues existed with the proposed action or communication was referred to the FCC through the TCNS system and the appropriate waiting time has expired.

This also certifies that should I receive in the future any Tribal request regarding this site, I will notify you immediately.

Date: December 7, 2006

Consultant Name/Address:
Mr. Shaun Sagan
EBI Consulting
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
York, PA 17403
Phone: 717-428-0401
Email: ssagan@ebiconsulting.com

APPENDIX F
LAND RESOURCES MAP



△ Project Site Site buffer at 250', 500', 1,000' and 1/2 mile

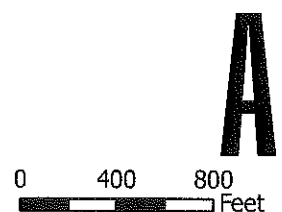
See associated Land Resources Legend page for additional map symbology definitions.

Source: Selected data from
FEMA, NWI, ESRI and EBI

Land Based and Historic Resources

NEWTON NE
111 UPPER FISH ROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CT 06448

PN: 61063793



National Datalayers Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>★ Project Site</p> <p>Site buffer at 250', 500', 1000', and 1/2 mile</p> <p>Q3 Flood Zone</p> <p> A (-E, -H, -O) - 100-year inundation area.</p> <p> D - Area of possible flood hazard.</p> <p> VE - 100-year inundation area, with wave action.</p> <p> X500 - 500-year inundation area.</p> <p> Federally Owned Land</p> <p> National Register Historic Site</p> <p>National Register Historic District</p> | <p> Stream or Creek</p> <p> Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland</p> <p> Freshwater Emergent Wetland</p> <p> Estuarine & Marine Wetland</p> <p> Unconsolidated Shore</p> <p> Freshwater Lake, Pond, or River</p> <p> Estuarine & Marine Deepwater</p> <p> Open Water</p> |
|---|---|

State Specific Legend

Washington State Datalayers

- Priority Fish Distribution
- Salmonid Stock Inventory
- Old Growth Area 1988
- Priority Habitat and Species
- WLRIS Lake

Massachusetts State Datalayers

- NHESP 2003 Certified Vernal Pool
- NHESP 2005 Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife
- NHESP 2005 Priority Habitats of Rare Species

California State Datalayers

- California Natural Diversity Point
- California Natural Diversity Area

Land-Based and Historic Resources Legend

APPENDIX G
FEDERAL AND STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-5087



August 24, 2006

Reference: See attached sheet for a list of projects covered by this letter

Joel Dukes, Maureen Taylor,
Linda Mackey, Trevelyn Potter,
Jessica Wellum, Kimberly Threlfall,
Kim Ashley, Jennifer Vito,
David Akerblom
EBI Consulting
Four A Street
Burlington, MA 01803

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This responds to your recent correspondence requesting information on the presence of federally-listed and/or proposed endangered or threatened species in relation to the proposed activity(ies) referenced above.

Based on information currently available to us, no federally-listed or proposed, threatened or endangered species or critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are known to occur in the project area(s). Preparation of a Biological Assessment or further consultation with us under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is not required.

This concludes our review of listed species and critical habitat in the project location(s) and environs referenced above. No further Endangered Species Act coordination of this type is necessary for a period of one year from the date of this letter, unless additional information on listed or proposed species becomes available.

Thank you for your coordination. Please contact us at 603-223-2541 if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Michael J. Amaral
Endangered Species Specialist
New England Field Office

Attachment

<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project #</u>
Tower	Weston, MA	61062896
Tower	Westport, MA	61062662
Tower	Southington, CT	61061091
Antenna co-location	Franklin, MA	61062595
Tower	Coventry, RI	61062597
Tower	Derry, NH	61062683
Tower	Hartland, VT	61060942
Antenna co-location	Hamden, CT	61050559
Tower	Southbury, CT	61063793
Tower	Londonderry, NH	61062673
Tower	Shelburne, NH	61062799
Tower	Newbury, MA	61062019
Tower	Boylston, MA	61063443
Antenna co-location	West Haven, CT	61063860
Tower	Springfield, VT	61063690



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Bureau of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife
79 Elm Street, 6th Floor
Hartford, CT 06106
Natural Diversity Data Base

November 2, 2006

Ms. Kim Ashley
EBI Consulting
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
York, PA 17403

re: Verizon Wireless New Telecommunication
Facility at 111 Upper Fish Rock Road in
Southbury, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Ashley:

I have reviewed Natural Diversity Data Base maps and files regarding the area delineated on the map you provided from the proposed Verizon Wireless New Telecommunication Facility at 111 Upper Fish Rock Road in Southbury, Connecticut. According to our information, there are Federal Threatened and State Endangered Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) that occur in the vicinity of this project. I have forwarded this application to Julie Victoria (DEP-Wildlife Division; 860-642-7239) for further review. She will write to you directly with her comments.

Natural Diversity Data Base information includes all information regarding critical biological resources available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Natural Resources Center's Geological and Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEP, private conservation groups and the scientific community. This information is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations.

Consultations with the Data Base should not be substitutes for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. Current research projects and new contributors continue to identify additional populations of species and locations of habitats of concern, as well as, enhance existing data. Such new information is incorporated into the Data Base as it becomes available.

Please contact me if you have further questions at 424-3592. Thank you for consulting the Natural Diversity Data Base. Also be advised that this is a preliminary review and not a final determination. A more detailed review may be conducted as part of any subsequent environmental permit applications submitted to DEP for the proposed site.

Sincerely,


Dawn M. McKay
Biologist/Environmental Analyst

Cc: Julie Victoria
NDDB #14909, # 14913



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FRANKLIN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

391 ROUTE 32
NORTH FRANKLIN, CT 06254
TELEPHONE: (860) 642-7239



November 27, 2006

Ms. Kim Ashley
EBI Consulting
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
York, PA 17403

Re: New Telecommunication Facility for Verizon, 111 Upper Fish Rock Rd., Southbury

Dear Ms. Ashley:

Your request was forwarded to me on 11/15/06 from Dawn McKay of the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Natural Diversity Database. Their records indicate that bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), which are federally threatened and state endangered, are within the area of this project.

The bald eagle is a state endangered and federally threatened species. "Take" is defined in the Endangered Species Act as harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting listed wildlife species; attempting to engage in such conduct; or soliciting or causing such acts to be committed. "Harm" is defined as significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. "Harass" is defined as an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

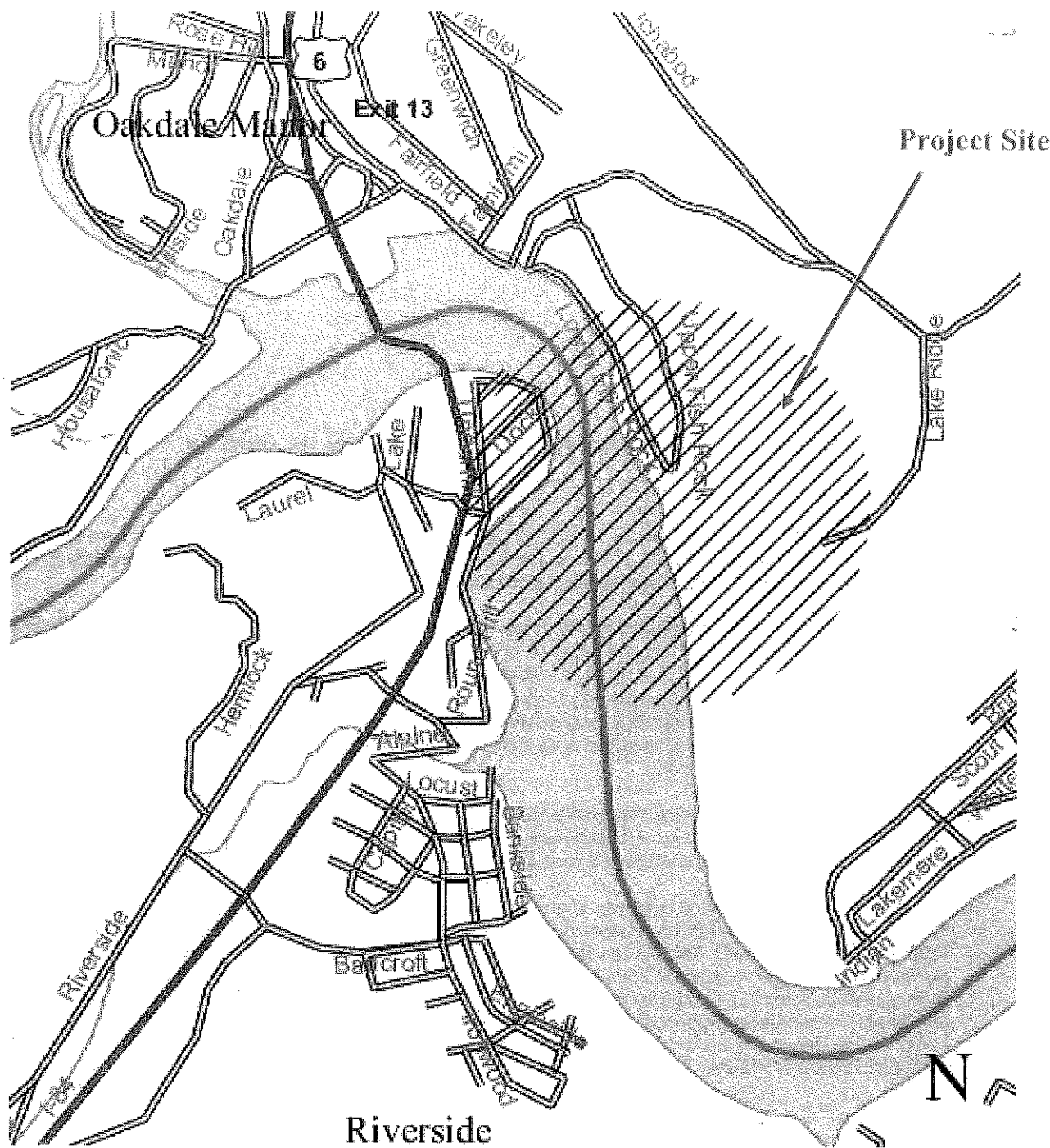
The Wildlife Division has not made an on-site inspection of the project area nor been provided with details or a timetable of the work to be done. At a minimum, to avoid affecting eagles the Wildlife Division requires that work not be done in this area from February 1 to August 1.

I recommend that you forwarding a copy of your request to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for their information and notification (Michael Amaral, USFWS New England Field Office, 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300, Concord, NH 03301-5087). Please be advised that formal consultation with the USFWS may be required to avoid adverse effects to bald eagles. Formal consultation with the USFWS, as described under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, is a process by which the Service determines whether the adverse effect is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a species or cause "take". Consultation with the Wildlife Division should not be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. If you have any questions or need additional information please contact me. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Julie Victoria
Wildlife Biologist
Franklin Swamp Wildlife Management Area
391 Route 32
N. Franklin, CT 06254
phone: 860-642-7239 fax: 860-642-7964
julie.victoria@po.state.ct.us

cc: NDDB - 11171, 14909, 14913



LEGEND

////// NDDB Area of Concern *

STATE AND FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES
AND SIGNIFICANT NATURAL COMMUNITIES

SOUTHBURY, CT



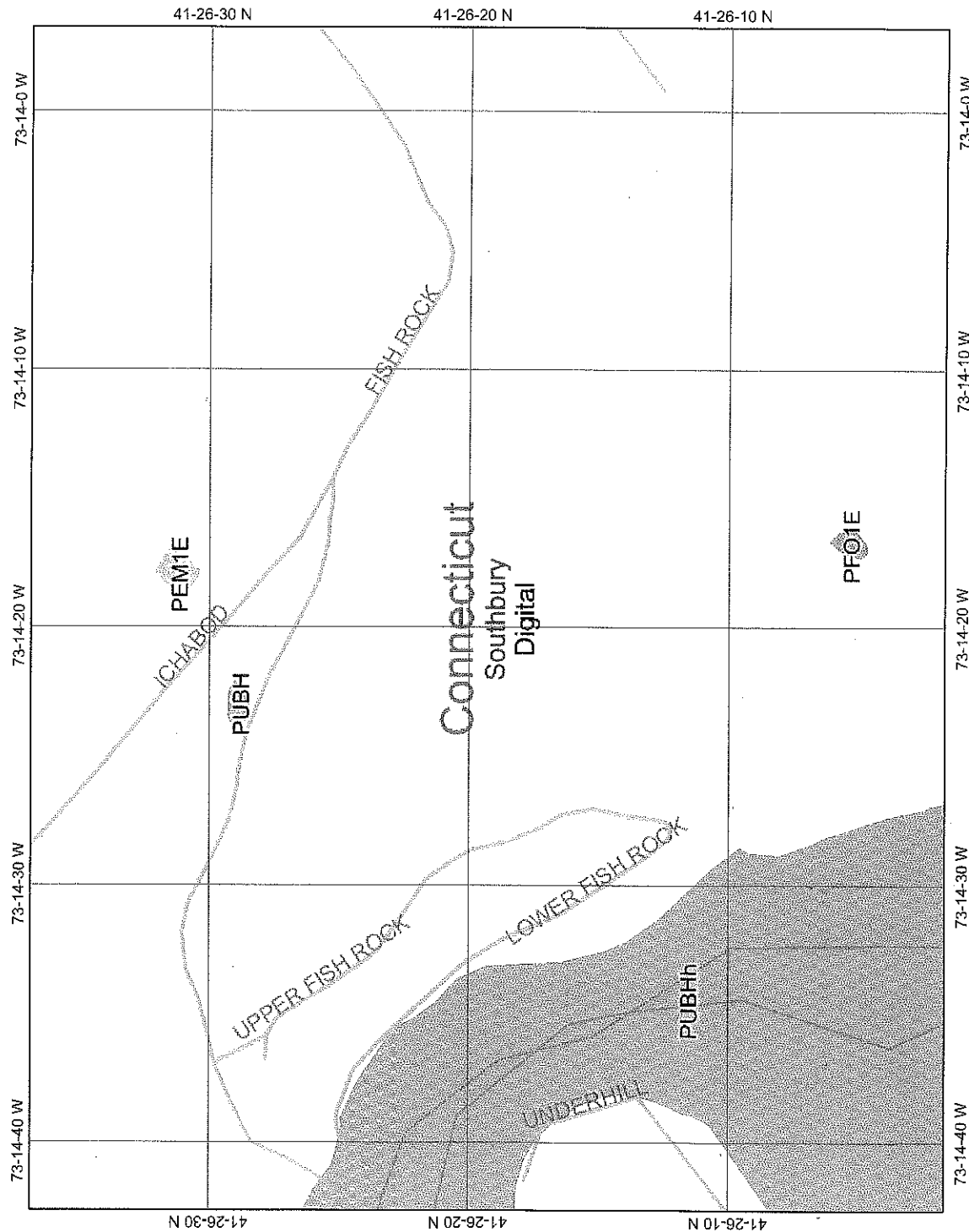
CT DEP MAP

NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE MAP
NEWTON NE
111 UPPER FISH ROCK ROAD
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT

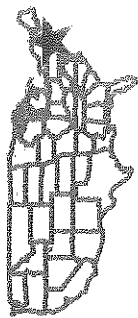


APPENDIX H
NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAP

Wetlands map



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



Legend

- Interstate
- Major Road
- Other Road
- Interstate
- State highway
- US highway
- Roads
- Cities
- USGS Quad Index 24K
- Lower 48 Wetland Polygons
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- Lower 48 Available Wetland Data
- Non-Digital
- Digital
- No Data
- Scan
- NHD Streams
- Counties 100K
- Urban Areas 300K
- States 100K
- South America
- North America



Scale: 1:10,174

Map center: 41° 26' 19.2" N, 73° 14' 19.6" W

APPENDIX I
FEMA FLOODPLAIN MAP

Flood Insights test results for :

Latitude: 41.43818 Longitude: -73.238183

Geocoding Accuracy: Not Available

Flood Zone Determinations

Test Description

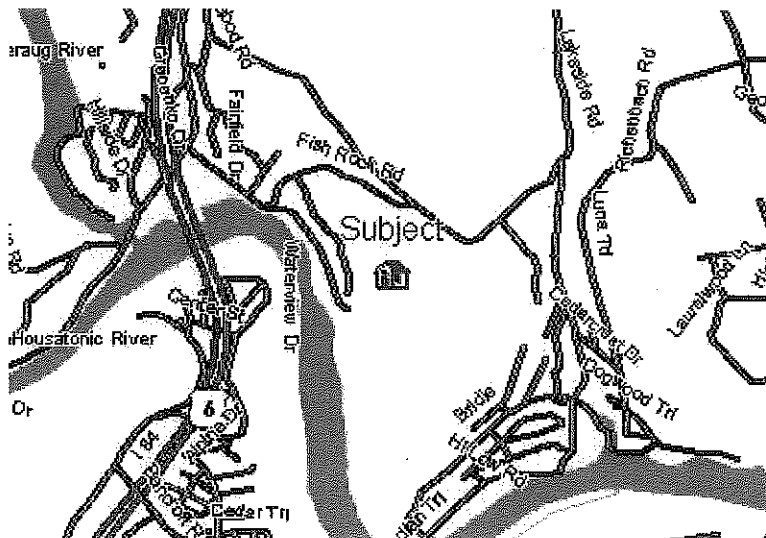
SFHA (Flood Zone) Within 250 feet of multiple flood zones?

Out No

Community	Community Name	Zone Panel	Panel Date	Cobra
090089	SOUTHBURY, TOWN OF	C 0020C	December 11, 1981	OUT

FIPS Code	Census Tract
09009	3481.21

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FloodMap Legend

Flood Zones

- Areas inundated by 500-year flooding
- Areas outside of the 100- and 500-year floodplains
- Areas inundated by 100-year flooding
- Areas inundated by 100-year flooding with velocity hazard
- Floodway areas
- Floodway areas with velocity hazard
- Areas of undetermined but possible flood hazards
- Areas not mapped on any published FIRM



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